The New-York Times.

VOL. X....NO. 3045. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Strengthening the Federal Lines in Virginia.

A Balloon Reconnoisance by Prof. Lowe.

The Condition of Affairs at Harper's Ferry.

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Forty-five Locomotives and Numbers of Gondolas and Cars Burnt.

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How the Rebels were Informed of the Advance on Great Bethel.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 24

Col. CLARENCE SEWARD has declined the appointment of Major in the regular Army.

CHAS. HENRY FOSTER announces himself as an unconditional Union candidate for Congress from the First District of North Carolina. In a handbill dated at Murfreesburo, he notifies the people of the District that by a law of North Carolina the first Thursday in August is the day fixed for the election of Representatives in Congress, and on that day he invites the electors to give him their suffrages, and to cast their ballots, without fear or intimidation.

Secretary SEWARD is confined to his house today by indisposition.

The New-York Seventeenth went into camp today, near the Cayuga and Oneida regiments. It received many encomiums as it passed out of the city.

THE REASON WHY.

I have to-day an explanation of the reason why the rebels resort to such tricks as that whereby they captured the Captain of the Connecticut Company on Saturday last, and why they pick off the pickets, and capture every man they can reach. They are gathering all such prisoners for the purpose of holding them as hostages for the personal safety of the pirates our vessels may capture. When we hang pirates, they intend to hang an equal number of prisoners of war, and thus to retaliate upon loyal men the punishment inflicted by us upon buccaneers.

The health of our troops still continues remarkably good. There are not above three hundred and fifty men in all the hospitals. This is a small ratio, spread over a force of about fifty thousand men.

CONTRABAND MOVEMENTS.

Yesterday forenoon two well-dressed slaves made their appearance at the lines of the Second Michigan Regiment, and reported that their masters had gone to the war, and left them to look after themselves. They did so, and ran away from home as fast as possible. They were received, and are now busy as cooks in the camp. They report that they are the property of HENRY JOHNSON, of Fairfax County, Va.

Two colored men got into one of the Connecticut regiments Saturday, while on the march, who stated that they were free men. The commander suspected them to be runaway slaves, and they were put under a guard and returned to Washington.

It is Capt. KELLOGG, of Company K, Connecticut Second, who was detailed yesterday to command a scouting party, and who was decoyed into a house by a woman, and made a prisoner by the rebels. It was the same house in which two other pickets were captured the day previously. He went out of his way, as his predecessors did, and was entrapped.

EXPECTING AN ATTACK.

The Connecticut boys are at Camp Mansfield, close by Fall's Church, Va. The camp is looking to an attack, as they occupy the outposts to-day. Lieut. TOMPKINS is occupied in scouting there, just beyond the camp. The woods are filled with our scouts.

Private JACOB FRANK, of the Connecticut Third, was assaulted near the Seventh-street Park late last Saturday night. A pistol was fired at him, the ball grazing his side, and he was subsequently fallen upon by three ruffians, who beat him and left him senseless. He was picked up, and is now in hospital, doing well.

Just north of the chain bridge are encamped the Michigan Regiments, First and Third. At the Maryland terminus of the bridge a breastwork has been thrown up, and two cannon are planted there now, commanding the bridge effectully. Directly above this entrenchment is a large battery, to be mounted immediately by Columbiads

Gen SCOTT has tendered the Second Michigan ders the post of Home Guard here. They will be stationed at the Navy-yard, as soon as the term of the Seventy first New-Yorkers, now there, expires.

THE NEW-YORK SEVENTH

It is currently rumored that the gallant New-York Seventh will shortly return to Washington, they having, with some few changes, tendered their services to the Government for the war. Their arrival here again will be hailed with lively satisfaction.

You will notice in the Washington papers, an advertisement of Quartermaster-General MEIGS, for furnishing army baggage-wagons. This indicates that more extensive war preparations are in view than have heretofore been contemplated.

F. A. AIKEN, Esq., of this District, formerly of Vermont, the Secretary of the National Democratic Party, has proposed to the War Department to raise a regiment forthwith of Northern Democrats, for active service during the war, and to testify their appreciation of Mr. LINCOLN's efforts to maintain the Government intact.

DOINGS OF THE VIRGINIA REBELS.

A passenger from Fort Monroe, who arrived at the Navy-Yard this morning, states that recently the Secessionists at Norfolk, Va., had arrested seventy citizens of that place, Union men, who had voted against them, and had sent them in a body to work in the Navy-yard at Pensacola, Florida.

A man named MCDONNELL, from Worcester, Mass., a carpenter, who had been at work in Mississippi, escaped from the rebel forces, and got on board the *Pawnee*, down the river yesterday. He was impressed into the enemy's service, and ran away at Richmond, was again impressed at Aquia Creek, from whence he plunged into the Potomac and swam to the *Pawnee*. During this last attempt at obtaining his freedom from the bondage to which he had been forced to submit, he was seen by the traitors in the water and fired on, but made good his escape, by getting safely on board the steamer. He states that he had a rough time of it; that the enemy has about 3,000 men at Aquia Creek, and that in the late fight there they had fifty men killed and wounded from our fire.

BUSINESS ON THE RIVER.

The steamer *Philadelphia*, which left here on Friday night with arms, ammunition, etc, returned to the Navy-yard to-day. She reports that there are comparatively few vessels upon the river below. The small wood craft, which have heretofore been engaged in carrying wood across the Potomac at different points, have greatly lessened in number. The boats formerly running across the Potomac, from Dumfries and Occoquah, have stopped. A number of boats have been seized by the Secessionists, and the crews forced into the rebel service. Business among the river vessels had got reduced to nothing, and many were laid up, or peremptorily detained by the State authorities for their own purposes or benefit. Fears were entertained along the towns in the lower part of the river, it is reported, of a rising of the slave population, and a general stagnation of trade was manifest. This information was obtained by a Union man with whom communication was had below

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

A protest has been numerously signed in Maryland, by the Union, against the continuance of the sitting of the secession Legislature there.

Several gentlemen have gone to Baltimore, today, to take the boat for Fortress Monroe to night Two or three go there to join with the flag of truce which is to be sent to Norfolk to-morrow, it is understood for the last time, to bring away their wives and children, who have been left there Gen BUTLER will afford them the facilities for effecting this.

The Third Connecticut Regiment joined the First and Second Connecticut, at 3 o'clock this morning, at Bailes's tavern They encamped half a mile beyond them. At daybreak to-day, the New-York Second, Col. TOMPKINS, reached Ball's Cross Roads, from this city yesterday. They have encamped at that place. All of the troops are well. There are now seven regiments in sight of each other at these two points.

ARRIVAL OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH.

The Thirty seventh Regiment from New York, Col. MCCUNN, arrived here at 3 o'clock this afternoon, in fine condition. Having brought their equippage with them, they proceeded at once to camp on the outskirts of the city.

Information is received here to-day that recruits for the rebel army in Virginia have been nightly carried across the Potomac from Herring Creek, a mile above Piney Point, Md

Col. MAX WEBER, of the New-York Twentieth, has his head-quarters at the Summer residence of the late President TYLER, on James River. The Colonel gave a party there last night, at which Generals BUTLER, PIERCE, and staffs were present.

Col. TOWNSEND'S Albany Regiment are doing guard duty near FOX Hill.

T W CLARK, of the New-York Third, has deserted and gone over to the enemy. He was heard from at Richmond, yesterday.

A storehouse at Richmond, containing one hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night.

JEFF. DAVIS was at Richmond, last week.

The war steamer *Glencove* has been burned there. Both these fires were by incendiary.

THE IMPLICATION OF MINISTER HARVEY.

Information has been obtained from Charleston, which further implicates Minister HARVEY. I saw, to-day, a letter from a gentleman formerly resident in Charleston, which clearly establishes the fact that HARVEY was the Washington confidential correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*. The author of this letter saw himself daily the evidence of this fact in the office of the *Mercury*. His information to that paper was continued after his appointment as Minister.

I think the seized dispatches are exhibiting evidence of the complicity of many of your first men with the traitors at the South. I think Mr. LAMAR, one of your bank officers, is found to have had strong sympathies with the rebels.

The President and Secretary of War witnessed a trial of rifled cannon from the point near the Arsenal.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Many members of Congress have arrived in Washington. A full quorum of both houses, it is expected, will be present by Monday next.

The friends of FRANK BLAIR are warmly presenting his name as a candidate for the Speakership. His location, his anticedents, his firm, consistent course, and his late brilliant military achievements, all combine to make him a popular candidate, at a time when the country needs energy and promptness, and above all determination, in the policy which the President has inaugurated.

There is little or no foundation for the statement that Secretary CAMERON will recommend modifications of the Morill Tariff. He will not probably recommend anything more than such amendments as are necessary to make the present law practicable, and some additional duties, especially upon tea and coffee. LEE.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 24.

Capt. BRACKETT, a gallant and experienced officer, commanding four companies of Federal cavalry on the Virginia side, and who has been rendering important and dangerous service there, tendered his resignation several days ago, but promptly withdrew it on being officially informed of orders to move forward, which he had not received, but which had been sent to his camp. His name did not appear in the list of recent military promotions and appointments.

There is great activity at the Navy-yard attending the finishing of the new steam frigate *Pensacola*, which, it is supposed, will be ready for service in four weeks.

It is said by those who have access to official data, that the present available volunteer force is over 300,000 men.

Between two and three hundred sick or inefficient volunteers have been paid off and sent home since Friday.

No dispatches have been received at the Army head-quarters from the Virginia side, within the last two days, and affairs in that direction are represented as quiet.

The New-York Thirty-seventh arrived at noon to-day.

The Post Office Department, in reply to certain inquiries of the Postmaster of Philadelphia, informs him he should disregard any stamps on letters dropped into his office bearing the marks of express companies, when there is reason to believe they come from disloyal States. They, however, should be delivered on the payment of full postage without the cent drop. The special agent has been instructed to investigate the matter, and the Department adds, the carrying of letters over established post routes by express or by other companies in violation of law, must be stopped.

SENOR MOLINA to-day presented to the President letters recrediting him as Minister from Costa Rica and Nicaragua, etiquette requiring this course on his part, in consequence of the recall of Mr. DIMITRY as United States Minister to those republics, and the appointment of a successor.

Another examination has been made at the White House on the Potomac River, and no battery, which it was reported had been erected there, was discovered. A similar assertion cannot as positively be made concerning Matthias Point. The river scouts, however, have their attention continually directed to such matters, and are doing good service in preventing further intercourse between the Secessionists on the Maryland and Virginia shores.

A private letter from Minister CORWIN, dated Mexico, May 17, says the accounts which reach there of affairs in the United States are confused. He expresses an earnest desire to know the facts, it being reported through secession channels that President LINCOLN has been driven from Washington and Gen. SCOTT is at the head of the Confederate army.

A letter from another source, says the *Trait de Union* newspaper, is in the secession interests endeavoring to embarass the treaty of proceedings between the United States and Mexico.

The President and Secretary of War attended this afternoon interesting and important experiments with a new rifle, at Washington Arsenal.

The Philadelphia ice-boat was to-day engaged taking on board the large Dahlgren rifle cannon, so successfully tested recently, and also a Dahlgren quick shell gun for immediate work in important localities. The crew are enthusiastic in view of the service in which they are about to be engaged.

The troops which arrived to day went into camp to-night.

The two Rhode Islands Regiments had a full parade this afternoon. They were reviewed.

Mr. MCDONALD, a native of Worcester, Mass., who was working as a carpenter in Mississippi, has escaped, and was three times impressed on the way, he last time at Aquia Creek, from which place he fled at great peril, swimming eight miles, and reached the *Pawnee* at Maryland Point, completely exhausted. He states the rebels at Aquia Creek were reinforced 3,000 strong, and that in the late engagement with the *Freeborn* and *Anacosta* the rebels got 30 men killed, and many wounded.

The City Council this afternoon unanimously voted $5,000 for the relief of families of the District of Columbia volunteers.

Several members of the New-York Fourteenth Regiment to-day arrested a suspected spy, among whose effects at the boarding-house were plans of camps on the Virginia side, the positions of batteries, the number of troops, and other valuable information. He was turned over to the military authorities.

FROM THE VIRGINIA SIDE OF THE POTOMAC

RUMORED MOVEMENT OF THE REBELS—IS THE CAPITAL SAFE?—STRANGE DISTRIBUTION OF PASSES—THE CHIVALRY, AND THE WAY THEY TREAT PRISONERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Va., Saturday, June 22, 1861.

All was quiet here last night, and continues quiet to-day. Our scouts, however, furnish reliable intelligence that the rebel force is concentrating at Fairfax Court-house, a central position about 12 miles in advance of us, and almost equally distant from Alexandria, Arlington House and Fort Corcoran. They are reported to be 22,000 strong, and with constant accessions pouring in from Manassas Junction. In the judgment of military men, Gen. JOHNSON is marching down from Harper's Ferry with the Confederate troops under his command to join Gen. BEAUREGARD, who is said to be at Fairfax Court-house, bringing up the main body of the rebel army. Advices from the Junction report about 30,000 of the enemy there, with regiments almost daily arriving from Richmond. It is believed that BEAUREGARD will draw all these to Fairfax Court-house, with the exception of a garrison for the Junction; and that all the men who can be spared from Norfolk will be also concentrated in our front. Thus, with an army of seventy or seventy-five thousand men, the rebels may think themselves in sufficient force to attempt carrying Washington by an assault, on the Washington line of defences. Gen. TYLER'S command is advanced far out in our van—many think too far, and without sufficient support. On his brigade the first force of the attack may fall; but possibly other dispositions may be made before the rebels receive the required reinforcements. Certain it is, however, that the attack must speedily be made, if at all, for the Confederates cannot possibly feed 70,000 at one point for more than a few days. Against this powerful and overwhelming force we have now but ten thousand men on this side of the Potomac,—a force scarcely adequate to man the lines and keep the communications open from position to position. Certainly it is strange, to say the least of it, that but ten thousand men should be kept in the position on which the safety of Washington depends, and with a force rapidly reaching up towards seventy thousand now concentrating within twenty miles of their front. The appointment of Maj.-Gen. DIX, also, who has

That some strong demonstration on the secession side is to be shortly made, we can infer from the greater boldness with which the Secessionists of Washington have talked and avowed themselves during the past few days. They are eager, clamorous, vindictively noisy and menacing in all bar-rooms and hotel halls—the orders of the War Department completely tying the hands of loyal soldiers, and forbidding us to make arrests, even in Virginia, except the party offending shall be then and there arrayed in arms against the National Government. The impunity thus given to secession orators and sympathizers can only be disturbed under a written order signed by some commander of a Brigade. This may appear strange to you as it does to us, but there are yet stranger things to be told.

Will you, or can you believe, that passes to visit all the camps on this side of the Potomac, signed in blank, are left, for distribution among their guests, with the various hotel proprietors having the good fortune to be in favor with the War Department? Yesterday I saw three blank passes signed in the imposing Roman characters of "Drake De Kay,"—a young gentleman from the North, who has been serving as volunteer Aid to Gen. MANSFIELD. The places for names might have been filled in, "Pass G. T. BEAUREGARD, JEFF. DAVIS, or Gens. LEE and JOHNSON over all the bridges," and so-forth; and that at least one engineer officer from the rebel side lately paid us a visit and made notes of our position, under one of these Drake De Kay passes, we have only too much reason to believe. This is a painful subject, however, and there are reasons which make me wish to do nothing more than point out the evil That it is a flagrant one, I think you will admit; and without the energetic aid of the Press of New-York, we can see no cure for the dangers it has already inflicted, and yet threatens to inflict, upon our cause. Of course, where passes are so plenty, they have become an article of cheap commerce—the waiters at Willard's and other hotels disposing of them in blank at twenty-five cents each, to all customers who are not entitled "as guests" to receive such favors free of charge. I may add that we have found on every single prisoner brought into our camp—secession troopers and all—an abundant supply of these War Department letters of immunity, some of the most dangerous men seized holding out to the arresting officer two or three different specimen passes for examination, and boldly telling him to "question such authority if he dare."

From a Government scout, recently returned from Manasses Junction, I hear some odd stories about "the chivalry." It seems that more than half the volunteers from South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, and so forth, came on without asking leave or authority from their respective State Governments. Each leading desperado, who felt the spirit so move him, declared himself Captain of a volunteer company, and rallied to his personal standard such recruits as he could find. They started without provisions, uniforms or baggage, each man carrying his shot-gun or revolver, as the case might be; and the whole steering straight for Montgomery or Richmond. Since their arrival in the Confederate camps, these unorganized cohorts have given much trouble to the self-constituted leaders of rebellion, openly subsisting on whatever they have been able to seize, either from friend or foe; and having for several weeks maintained the privilege of shooting or hanging every prisoner brought into camp. My informant says that from his windows he saw ten men shot in this way—two of them being undoubtedly Government scouts, such as he was himself—while the other eight were guilty of no higher crime than that of having "declared themselves for the Union, and refused to take secession scrip as a legal tender in exchange for their property." He adds—and let the fact be duly recorded to the credit of men in whose favor but few good things can be said—that the ex officers of the United States Army now serving in the rebel ranks became so disgusted and horrified by this practice of butchering prisoners that they tendered a remonstrance, unanimously signed, against its continuance, finally threatening to resign in a body unless JEFF. DAVIS, or his Commander-in-Chief, could find means of stopping this utterly barbarous slaughter. "To some extent," continues my informant, "this remonstrance has been successful; but the 'Free-Lances' from the Cotton States are very blood thirsty and sometimes too strong to be controlled." These are items worth knowing, and furnish a powerful contrast to the rose-water *régime* of the authorities over in Washington.

All is quiet here yet, but we are expecting an attack daily, and there are indications that battle will be offered to the rebels along the range of the "Four Mile Run," a strong position about five or six miles ahead of us. The sixty-four pounders of Fort Corcoran are loaded with grape and canister, and all the men of the Sixty-ninth have been provided with forty rounds each of cartridges, made up of buck shot and bullets. The Thirteenth New-York Regiment is now at Camp Union, where its pickets are extended a mile north and half a mile south, in our van, with orders to fall back on this position, if attacked in force. The weather is intolerably hot, and some of the men begin to feel its effects. H.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, June 24.

The following is a correct account of the affair at Matthais Point, about 50 miles below, on Friday.

The steamer *Freeborn* received a charge of musketry from the shore when off that Point. The shots went over the vessel. The *Freeborn* replied by throwing grape into the shore, repeating the dose on Saturday afternoon. It is further stated, but on not such good authority, that a small gun was fired from Matthais Point. This occurrence has been magnified into an engagement with the *Freeborn* and a masked battery.

A clump of trees at Mathias Point affords good opportunity for concealing a battery.

By order of the War Department mails commenced running regularly to-day on the London and Hampshire Railroad to the camps, leaving at 8½ in the morning and 4½ in the evening, under the management of H. E. GRAY.

No intelligence has been received of the whereabouts of Capt. KELLOGG, of the Connecticut Second Regiment, whose gallantry lately led him into an ambuscade. He was in command of the Winsten Company.

Prof. LOWE made an ascension, to-day. No direct information of his observations has been received outside of the War Department, but report says that he discovered a large force.

It is said the Secessionists employ a balloon for the same purpose.

All was quiet at the outposts during last night.

The telegraphic wires between Camps Upton and Tyler were cut during last night.

It was reported this evening that the *Pocahontas* would sail for Matthias Point at 8 o'clock, but a personal visit disproved the rumor, although steam is up ready to start any moment.

The *Pawnee* is still in the neighborhood of Aquia Creek, and she can attend to operations at Matthias Point.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE REBEL FORCES.

HAGERSTOWN Monday, June 24.

I have just returned from Harper's Ferry, and the town presents a look of desolation, there being scarcely an inhabitant visible. No troops are there The last of the Confederate scouts were seen on Thursday, and on that day there was a skirmish between the Confederate Scouts and the Sharpsburgh Home Guard. The latter, under the cover of the canal, took deliberate aim, and I was told at the Ferry two of the Confederates were killed and one wounded.

Informed sources there say that a body of 1,500 or 2,000 Confederate troops are stationed about three miles from the Ferry, toward Winchester, but they are not visible, either from Camp Hill Pinnacle or Loudon County Mountain.

I saw a small scout at Shepherdstown. Confederate pickets no longer show themselves at Williamsport, but are known to be concealed about two miles back.

It was rumored that Gen. JOHNSON, at the head of four regiments, had entered the neck, and stationed his forces seven miles from Williamsport; the report needs verification, though it is generally believed at Williamsport.

HUGH BRENNAN, a private in Company F, Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Regiment of Volunteers, was arrested for trying to shoot Capt. THOS. SMITH, the day officer, last Saturday, in the camp of the Twenty-fourth Regiment. He is undergoing Court martial, and will probably be shot.

JOHN M. STONEBRAKER, a prominent Secessionist, of Harper's Ferry, having held a commission in the Virginia State militia, and who tried to get his company to enter the Confederate service, and, failing, supplied Gen. JOHNSTON'S troops at the Ferry with provisions, and having two brothers in the Confederate army, came into Maryland, Friday, and was arrested by order of Gen. NEGLEY, at his mother's house, near Sharpsburgh, concealed under a sofa He is now under strict guard, at Gen. NEGLEY'S quarters. There is the strongest evidence against him.

Lieut. MCNEALLY, of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Regiment, arrested him.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY BY THE REBELS

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 24. 1861.

The agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Martinsburgh, arrived this evening. He reports a great destruction of the property of the Company there by the rebels. Forty-eight locomotives, large numbers of gondola and coal cars cars were surrounded with piles of wood which were fired All the perishable portions were consumed, and the iron damaged, perhaps, beyond repair.

A large hotel there, occupied by H. B. CARPENTER, was with difficulty saved from the conflagration.

The agent states also that he and the Master Mechanic, Mr. EDWARDS, were arrested and carried before Gen. JOHNSTON for trying to stop the destruction of property.

He says there are about 5,500 rebel troops, all at Martinsburgh and vicinity.

THE REBELS AT AQUIA CREEK

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 24.

The *American* has a letter dated June 22, on the *Pawnee*, off Aquia Creek, stating that a deserter from the rebels was picked up in the water, after swimming four or five miles. He says that the rebel forces at the creek are between two and three thousand; also that they have several rifled cannon and a Dahlgren gun. The *Pawnee* is keeping a strict river police at night, and has captured several small boats.

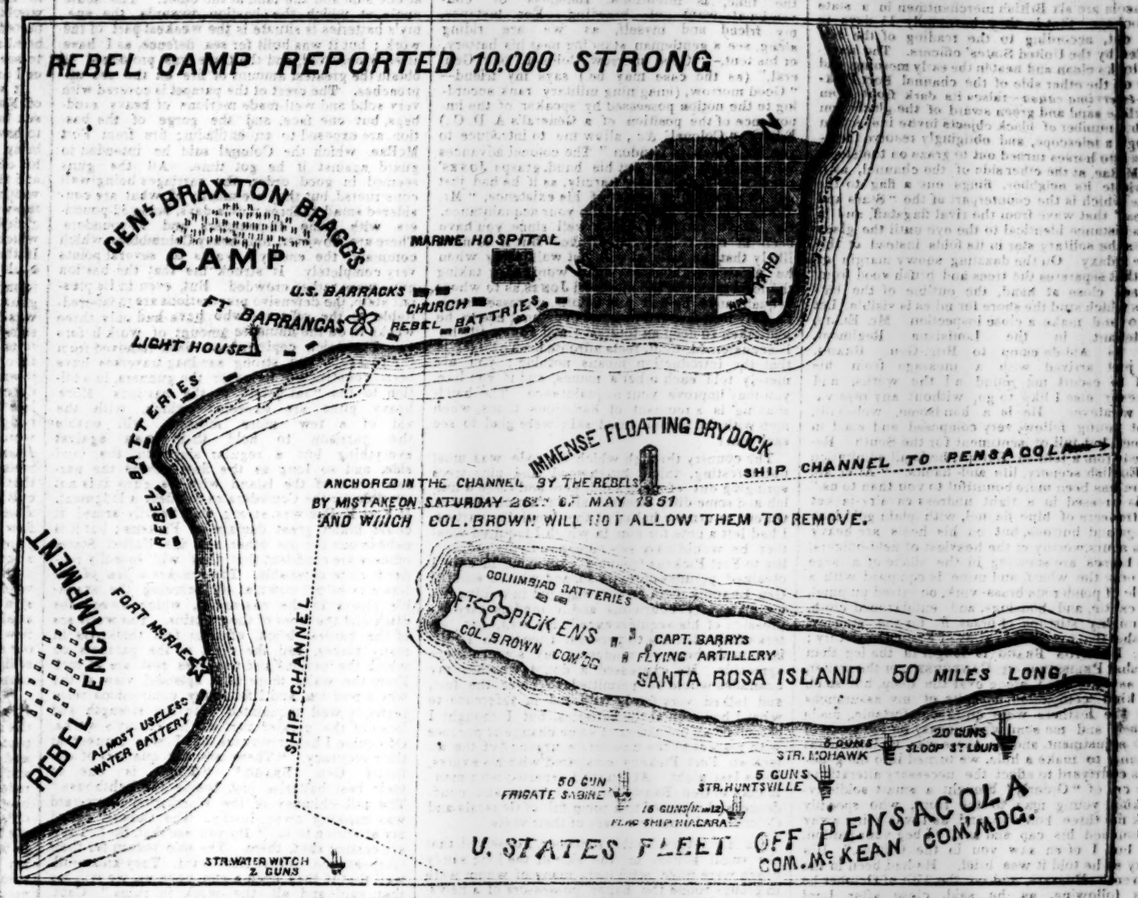
CAPTAIN OF THE PRIVATEER SAVANNAH.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 24.

JAMES BAMBLE, of the firm of BAMBLE & GREGORY, of this City, denies that the Captain of the privateer *Savannah*, in any connection of his family.

[From the Evening News and Herald Extra.]

FORT PICKENS AND THE REBEL BATTERIES.



AFFAIRS AT FORT PICKENS.

Interesting Details of the Condition of Both Camps.

Letter from Mr. W. H. Russell, Special Correspondent of the London Times.

MOBILE, Thursday, May 16. 1861.

Our little schooner lay quietly at the wharf all night, but no one was allowed to come on board without a pass, for these wild-looking sentries are excellent men of business, and look after the practical part of soldiering with all the keenness which their direct personal interest imparts to their notions of duty. The enemy is to them the incarnation of all evil, and they hunt his spies and servants very much as a terrier chases a rat—with intense traditional and race animosity. The silence of the night is not broken by many challenges or the "All's well!" of patrols, but there is warlike significance enough in the sound of the shot which working parties are rolling over the wooden jetty with a dull, ponderous thumping on board the flats that are to carry them off for the food and *nourriture* of the batteries. With the early morning, however, came the usual signs of martial existence I started up from among my cockroaches, knocked my head against the fine pine beams over my hammock, and then, considerably obfuscated by the result, proceeded to investigate all the grounds that presented themselves to me as worthy of consideration in reference to the theory which had suddenly forced itself upon my mind that I was in the Crimea. For close at hand, through the sleepy organ of the only sense which was fully awake, came the well known *réveillés* of the Zouaves, and then French clangours, rolls, rumbles, and calls ran along the line, and the Volunteers got up, or did not, as seemed best to them. An ebony and aged Ganymede, however, appeared with coffee, and told me "the Cap'n wants ask weder you take some bitters, Sar;" and, indeed, "the Captain" did compound some amazing preparation for the judges and colonels present on deck and below that met the approval of them all, and was recommended it for its fortifying qualities in making a Bedan and Malakoff of the stomach. Breakfast came in due time,—not much Persic apparatus to excite the hate of the simple-minded, but a great deal of substantial matter, in the shape of fried onions, ham, eggs, biscuit, with accompaniments of iced water, Bordeaux, and coffee. Our guests were two—a broad farmer the gentleman, weighing some 16 stone, dressed in a green riding suit, with gold lace and red and scarlet worsted facings, and a felt Wide-a-Wake, which, as he wiped his manly brow, informed me he was a "rifleman." We have some volunteers quite as corpulent, and not more patriotic, for our farmer was a man of many tales, and in becoming an officer in his company of braves, had given an unmistakeable proof of his devotion to his distant home and property. The other, a quiet, modest, intelligent-looking young man was an officer in a different battalion, and talked with sense about a matter with which sense has seldom anything to do—I mean uniform. He remarked that in a serious action and a close fighting, or in night work, it would be very difficult to prevent serious mistakes, and even disasters, owing to the officers of the Confederate States' troops wearing the same distinguishing marks of rank and similar uniforms, wherever they can get them, to those used in the regular service of the United States, and that much inconvenience will inevitably result from the great variety and wonderful diversity of the dresses of the immense number of companies forming the different regiments of volunteers. The only troops near us, which were attired with a military exactness, were the regiment of Zouaves, from New Orleans. Most of these are Frenchmen or Creoles; some have belonged to the battalions which the Crimea first made famous, and were present before Sebastopol, and in Italy; the rest are Germans and Irish. Our friend went off to see them drill, but, as a believer in the enchanting power of distance, I preferred to look on at such of the manœuvres as could be seen from the deck. These Zouaves look exceedingly like the real article. They are, perhaps, a trifle low and taller, and are not so well developed at the back of the head, the heels, and the ankles as their prototypes. They are dressed in the same way, except that I saw no turban on the fez, coat, jacket, the cummerbund, the baggy red breeches, and the gaiters are all copies of the original. They are all armed with rifle muskets, and carry bayonet, and their pay is at the usual rate of 2d., or something like 4c. a month, with rations and allowances. The officers do their best to be the true "chasseurs." I was much interested, I confess, in watching the movements of this extraordinarily sunburnt band and

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of vast shoals of mullet and other fish, which flew here and there, like flocks of plover, before the red fish and other enemies, and darted under our boat, than in examining Zouave drill. Once, as a large fish came gambolling along the surface close at hand, a great gleam of white shot up in the waves beneath, and a boiling whirl, marked with a crimson pool, which gradually melted off in the tide showed where a monster shark had taken down a part of his breakfast. "That's a ground sheark," quoth the skipper; "there's quite a many of them about here." Porpoises passed by in a great hurry for Pensacola, and now and then a turtle showed his dear little head above the enviable fluid which he honored with his presence. Far away in the long stretch of water towards Pensacola are six British merchantmen in a state of blockade—that is, they have only 15 days to clear out, according to the reading of the law adopted by the United States' officers. The navy-yard looks clean and neat in the early morning, and away on the other side of the channel Fort Pickens—*teterrima causa*—raises its dark front from the white sand and green sward of the glacis, on which a number of black objects invite inspection through a telescope, and obligingly resolve themselves into horses turned out to graze on the slope. Fort McRae, at the other side of the channel, as if to irritate its neighbor, flings out a flag to the breeze which is the counterpart of the "Stars and Stripes" that wave from the rival flagstaff, and is at this distance identical to the eye until the glass detects the solitary star in its folds instead of the whole galaxy. On the dazzling snowy margin of sand that separates the trees and brushwood from the sea close at hand, the outline of the batteries which stud the shore for miles is visible. Let us go and make a close inspection. Mr. ELLIS, Lieutenant in the Louisiana Regiment, who is Aid-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. BRAGG, has just arrived with a message from his chief to escort me round all the works, and wherever else I like to go, without any reservation whatever. He is a handsome, well-built, slight young fellow, very composed and staid in manner, but full of sentiment for the South. Returned from a tour in Europe, he is all admiration for English scenery, life and habits. "After all, nature has been more bountiful to you than to us." He is dressed in a tight undress cavalry-jacket and trousers of blue flannel, with plain gold-lace pipings and buttons, but on his heels are heavy brass spurs, worthy of the heaviest of field-officers. Our horses are standing in the shade of a large tree near the wharf, and mine is equipped with a saddle of ponderous brass-work, on raised pummel, and cantle, and housings, and emblazoned cloth, and mighty stirrups of brass, fit for the stoutest marshal that ever led an army of France to victory; Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG is longer in the leg than Marshal PELISSIER, or CANROBERT, or the writer, and as we jogged along over the deep, hot sand, my kind companion, in spite of my assurances that the leathers were quite comfortable, made himself and me somewhat uneasy on the score of their adjustment, and, as there was no implement at hand to make a hole, we turned into the general's courtyard to effect the necessary alterations. The cry of "Orderly" brought a smart soldierly-looking young man to the front, who speedily took me three holes up, and as I was going away he touched his cap and said, "I beg your pardon, sir, but I often saw you in the Crimea." His story as he told it was brief. He had been in the Eleventh Hussars, and on the 25th of October he was following, as he said, close after Lord CARDIGAN and Capt. NOLAN when his horse was killed under him. As he tried to make his escape the Cossacks took him prisoner, and for 11 months he was in captivity, but was exchanged at Odessa. "Why did you leave the service?" "Well, Sir, I was one of the two sergeants that was permitted to leave in each regiment on the close of the war, and I came away." "But here you are soldiering again?" "Yes, Sir; I came over here to better myself, as I thought, and I had to enter one of their cavalry regiments, but now I am an orderly." He told me, further, that his name was MONTAGUE, and that he "thought his father lived near Windsor, twenty-one miles from London;" and I was pleased to find his superior officers spoke of him in very high terms, although I could have wished those who spoke so were in our own service.

I do not think that any number of words can give a good idea of a long line of detached batteries. I went through them all, and I certainly found stronger reasons than ever for distrusting the extraordinary statements which appear in the American journals in reference to military matters, particularly on their own side of the question. Instead of hundreds of guns, there are only 10. They are mostly of small calibre, and the gun-carriages are old and unsound, or new and rudely made. There are only five "heavy" guns in all the works, but the mortar batteries, three in number, of which one is unfinished, will prove very damaging, although they will only contain 9 or 10 mortars. The batteries are all sand-bag and earthworks, with the exception of Fort Barrancas They are made after all sorts of ways, and are of very different degrees of efficiency. In some the magazines will come to speedy destruction; in others they are well made. Some are of the finest white sand, and will blind the gunners, or be blown away with shells; others are cramped, and hardly traversed; others, again, are very spacious, and well constructed. The embrasures are usually made of sand bags, covered with raw hides to save the cotton bags from the effect of the fire of their own guns. I was amused to observe that most of these works had galleries in the rear, generally in connection with the magazine passages, which the constructors called "rat-holes," and which are intended as shelter to the men at the guns in case of shells falling inside the battery. They may prove to have a very different result, and are certainly not so desirable in a military point of view as good traverses. A rush for the "rat-hole" will not be very dignified or improving to the *morale* every time a bomb hurtles over them; and assuredly the damage to the magazines will be enormous if the fire from Pickens is accurate and well sustained. Several of the batteries were not finished, and the men who ought to have been working were lying under the shade of trees, sleeping or smoking—long-limbed, long-bearded fellows in flannel shirts and slouched hats, uniformless in all save bright, well-kept arms, and resolute purpose. We went along slowly, from one battery to the other. I visited nine altogether, not including Fort Barrancas, and there are three others, among which is Fort M'Rae. Perhaps there may be 50 guns of all sorts in position for about three miles, along a line extending 135 degrees round Fort Pickens, the average distance being about 1½ mile. The mortar batteries are well placed among brushwood, quite out of view of the fort, at distances varying from 2,500 to 2,800 yards, and the mortars are generally of calibres corresponding nearly with our 10-inch pieces. Several of the gun batteries are put on the level of the beach; others have more command, and one is particularly well placed, close to the White Lighthouse on a high plateau which dominates the sandy strip that runs out to Fort McRae. Of the latter I have already spoken. Fort Barrancas is an old fort—I believe of Spanish construction, with a very meagre trace,—a plain curtain-face towards the sea, protected by a dry ditch and an outwork, in which, however, there are no guns. There is a drawbridge in the rear of the work, which is a simple parallelogram showing twelve guns mounted *en barbette* on the sea-face. The walls are of brick, and the guns are protected by thick merlons of sand-bags. The sole advantage of the fort is in its position; it almost looks down into the casemates of Pickens opposite at its weakest point, and it has a fair command of the sea entrance, but the guns are weak, and there are only three pieces mounted which can do much mischief. While I was looking round there was an entertaining dispute going on between two men, whom I believe to have been officers, as to the work to be done, and I heard the inferior intimate pretty broadly his conviction that his chief did not know his own business in reference to some orders he was conveying.

The amount of ammunition which I saw did not appear to me to be at all sufficient for one day's moderate firing, and many of the shot were roughly cast and had deep flanges from the moulds in their sides, and very destructive to the guns as well as to accuracy. In the rear of these batteries, among the pine woods and in deep brush, are three irregular camps, which, to the best of my belief, could not contain more than 2,700 men. There are probably 3,000 in and about the batteries, the Navy-yard and the suburbs, and there are also, I am informed, 1,500 at Pensacola, but I doubt exceedingly that there are as many as 8,000 men, all told, of effective strength under the command of Gen. BRAGG. It would be a mistake to despise these irregulars. One of the Mississippi regiments out in camp was evidently composed of men who liked campaigning, and who looked as though they would like fighting. They had no particular uniforms—the remark will often be made—but they had pugnacious physiognomies and the physical means of carrying their inclinations into effect, and every man of them was, I am informed, familiar with the use of arms. Their tents are mostly small and bad, on the ridge-pole pattern, with side flys to keep off the sun. In some battalions they observe regularity of line, in others they follow individual or company caprice. The men use green boughs and bowers, as our poor fellows did in the old hot days in Bulgaria, and many of them had benches and seats before their doors, and the luxury of boarded floors to sleep upon. There is an embarrassing custom in America, scarcely justifiable in any code of good manners, which, in the South at least, is only too common, and which may be still more general in the North; at all events, to a stranger it is productive of the annoyance which is experienced by one who is obliged to inquire whether the behavior of those among whom he is at the time, is intentional rudeness or conventional want of breeding For instance, my friend and myself, as we are riding along, see a gentleman standing near his battery, or his tent,—"Good morrow, Colonel," or "General," (as the case may be.) says my friend—"Good morrow, (imagining military rank according to the notion possessed by speaker of the importance of the position of a General's A. D. C.,) Ellis'" "Colonel, &c., allow me to introduce to you Mr. JONES, of London." The colonel advances with effusion, holds out his hand, grasps JONES' hand rigidly, and says, warmly, as if he had just gained a particular object of his existence, "Mr. JONES, I'm very glad to make your acquaintance, Sir. Have you been pretty well since you have been in our country, Sir?" &c. But it is most likely that the colonel will just walk away when he pleases, without saying a word to, or taking the least notice of the aforesaid JONES, as to whose acquaintance he had just before expressed such friendly feelings, and in whose personal health he had taken so deep an interest; and JONES, till he is accustomed to it, feels affronted. The fact is that the introduction means nothing; you are merely told each other's names, and if you like, you may improve your acquaintance. The hand-shaking is a remnant of barbarous times, when men with the same colored skin were glad to see each other.

The country through which we rode was most uninteresting, thick brushwood and pine trees springing out of deep sand, here and there a nullah and some dirty stream—all flat as ditchwater. On our return we halted at the General's quarters. I had left a note for him, in which I inquired whether he would have any objection to my proceeding to Fort Pickens from his command, in case I obtained permission to do so, and when I entered Gen. BRAGG's room he was engaged in writing not merely a very courteous and complimentary expression of his acquiescence in my visit, but letters of introduction to personal friends in Louisiana, in the hope of rendering my sojourn more agreeable. He expressed a doubt whether my comrades would be permitted to enter the fort, and talked very freely with me in reference to what I had seen at the batteries, but I thought I perceived an indication of some change of purpose with respect to the immediate urgency of the attack on Fort Pickens compared with his expressions last night. At length I departed with many thanks to Gen. BRAGG for his kindness and confidence, and returned to a room full of Generals and Colonels, who made a *levée* of their visits.

On my return to the schooner, I observed that the small houses on the side of the long sandy beach were filled with men, many of whom were in groups round the happy possessors of a newspaper, and listened with the utmost interest to the excited delivery of the oracular sentences. How much of the agony and bitterness of this conflict—nay, how much of its existence—may be due to these same newspapers, no man can say, but I have very decided opinions, or rather a very strong belief, on the subject. There were still more people around the various bar-rooms, than were attracted even by the journalists. Two of our companions were on board when I got back to the quay. The Mobile gentlemen had gone off to Pensacola, and had not returned to time, and under any circumstances it was not probable that they would be permitted to land, as undoubtedly they were no friends to the garrison, or to the cause of the United States. Our skipper opened his eyes and shook his rough head a little when he was ordered to get under way for Fort Pickens, and to anchor off the jetty. Up went the flag of truce to the fore once more, but the ever-watchful sentry, diverted for the time from his superintendence of the men who were fishing at our pier, forbade our departure till the Corporal of the Guard had given leave, and the Corporal of the Guard would not let the fair *Diana* cast off her warp till he had consulted the Sergeant of the Guard, and so there was some delay occasioned by the necessity for holding an interview with that functionary, who finally permitted the Captain to proceed on his way, and with a fair light breeze the schooner fell round into the tideway and glided off towards the fort. We drew up with it rapidly, and soon attracted the notice of the look-out men and some officers who came down to the jetty.

We anchored a cable's length from the jetty. In reply to the sentry's hail, the skipper asked for a boat to put off for us. "Come off in your own boat" Skiff of Charon! But there was no choice. With all the bathos of that remarkable structure it could not go down in such a short row. And if it did? Well, "there's not a more terrible place for sharks along this coast," the captain had told us incidentally *en route*. Our own boat was inclined to impartiality in its relation with the water, and took quite as much inside as it could hold, but we soused into it, and the men pulled like Doggett's Badgers, and soon we were out of shark depth and alongside the jetty, where were standing to receive us Mr. BROWN, our friend of yesterday, Capt. VOGDES, and Capt. BERRY, commanding an United States battery inside the fort. The soldiers of the guard were United States regular troops of the artillery, wore blue uniforms, with brass buttons, and remarkably ugly slouched felt hats, with an ornament in the shape of two crossed cannon. Capt. VODGES informed me that Col. MOORE had sent off a reply to my letter to the fleet, stating that he would gladly permit me to go over the fort, but that he could not allow any one else, under any circumstances whatever, to visit it My friends were therefore constrained to stay outside, but one of them picked up a friend on the beach and got up an impromptu ride along the island. The way from the jetty to the entrance of the fort is in the universal deep sand of this part of the world; the distance from the landing-place to the gateway is not much more than two hundred yards, and the approach to the portal is quite unprotected. There is a high ramp and glacis on the land side, but the face and part of the curtain in which the gate is situate are open, as it was not considered likely that it would ever be attacked by Americans. The sharp angle of the bastion on this face is so weak that men are now engaged in throwing up an extempore glacis to cover the base of the wall and the casemates from fire. The ditch is very broad, and the scarp and counterscarp are rivetted with brickwork. The curvette has been cleared out, and in doing so, as a proof of the agreeable character of the locality, I may observe upwards of 60 rattlesnakes were killed by the workmen. An abattis has been made along the edge of this part of the ditch—a rough inclined fence of stakes and boughs of trees. "Yes, Sir; at one time when those terrible fire-eating gentlemen at the other side were full of threats, and coming to take the place every day, there were only 70 men in this fort, and Lieut. SLEMMER threw up this abattis to delay his assailants, if it were only for a few minutes, and to give his men breathing time to use their small-arms." The casemates here are all blinded, and the hospital is situate in the bomb-proofs inside. The gate was closed; at a talismanic knock it was opened, and from the external silence we passed into a scene full of activity and life, through the dark gallery which served at first as a framework to the picture. The parade of the fort was full of men, and at a *coup d'œil* it was obvious that great efforts had been made to prepare Fort Pickens for a desperate defence. In the parade were several tents of what is called Sibley's pattern, like our bell tents, but without the lower side wall, and provided with a ventilating top, which can be elevated or depressed at pleasure. The parade-ground has been judiciously filled with deep holes, like inverted cones, in which shells will be comparatively innocuous; and warned by Sumter, everything has been removed which could prove in the least degree combustible. The officer on duty led me straight across to the opposite angle of the fort. As the rear of the casemates and bombproofs along this side will be exposed to a plunging fire from the opposite side, a very ingenious screen has been constructed, by placing useless gun-platforms and parts of carriages at an angle against the wall, and piling them up with sand and earth for several feet in thickness. A passage is thus left between the base of the wall and that of the screen, through which a man can walk with ease. Turning into this passage we entered a lofty bombproof, which was the bedroom of the commanding officer, and passed through into the casemate which serves as his head-quarters. Col. HARVEY BROWN received me with every expression of politeness and courtesy He is a tall, spare, soldierly-looking man, with a face indicative of great resolution and energy, as well as of sagacity and kindness; and his attachment to the Union was probably one of the reasons of his removal from the command of Fort Hamilton, New-York, to the charge of this very important fort. He has been long in the service, and he belonged to the first class of graduates who passed at West Point after its establishment in 1818 After a short and very interesting conversation, he proceeded to show me the works, and we mounted upon the parapet, accompanied by Capt. BERRY, and went over all the defences. Fort Pickens has a regular bastioned trace, in outline an oblique and rather narrow parallelogram, with the obtuse angles facing the sea at one side and the land at the other. The acute angle, at which the bastion towards the enemy's batteries is situate is the weakest part of the work; but it was built for sea defence, as I have already observed, and the trace was prolonged to obtain the greatest amount of fire on the sea approaches. The crest of the parapet is covered with very solid and well-made merlons of heavy sand-bags, but one face, and the gorge of the bastion, are exposed to an enfilading fire from Fort McRae, which the Colonel said he intended to guard against if he got time. All the guns seemed in good order, the carriages being well constructed, but they are mostly of what are considered small calibres now-a-days, being 32-pounders, with some 42-pounders and 24-pounders. There are, however, four heavy Columbiads, which command the enemy's works on several points very completely. It struck me that the bastion guns were rather crowded. But, even in its present state, the defensive preparations are most creditable to the officers, who have had only three weeks to do the immense amount of work before us. The brick copings have been removed from the parapets, and strong sandbag traverses have been constructed to cover the gunners, in addition to the "rat-holes" at the bastions. More heavy guns are expected, which, with the aid of a few more mortars, will enable the garrison to hold their own against everything but a regular siege on the land side, and so long as the fleet covers the narrow neck of the island with its guns it is not possible for the Confederates to effect a lodgment. If Fort McRae was strong and heavily armed, it could inflict great damage on Pickens; but it is neither one nor the other, and the United States officers are confident that they will speedily render it quite untenable. The *bouches à feu* of the fort may be put down at 40, including the available pieces in the casemates, which sweep the ditch and the faces of the curtains. The walls are of the hardest brick, of nine feet thickness in many places, and the crest of the parapets on which the merlons and traverses rest are of turf. From the walls there is a splendid view of the whole position, and I found my companions were perfectly well acquainted with the strength and *locus* of the greater part of the enemy's works. Of course I held my peace, but I was amused at their accuracy. "There are the quarters of our friend Gen. BRAGG." "There is one of their best batteries just beside the lighthouse." The tall chimney of the Warrington Navy-yard was smoking away lustily. The Colonel called my attention to it. "Do you see that, Sir? They are casting shot, there. The sole reason for their 'forbearance,' is that Navy-yard They know full well that if they open a gun upon us, we will lay that yard and all the work in ruins" Capt. VODGES subsequently expressed some uneasiness on a point as to which I could have relieved his mind very effectually. He had seen something which led him to apprehend that the Confederates had a strong intrenched camp in rear of their works. Thereupon I was enabled to perceive that in Capt. VODGES' mind, there was a strong intention to land, and carry the enemy's position. Why, otherwise, did you care about an intrenched camp, most excellent engineer? But now I may tell you that there is no intrenched camp at all, and that your vigilant eye, Sir, merely detected certain very absurd little furrows which the Confederates have in some places thrown up in the soft sand in front of their camps, which would cover a man up to the knee or stomach, and are quite useless as a breastwork. If they thought a landing probable, it is unpardonable in them to neglect such a protection. These furrows are quite straight, and even if they are deepened the assailants have merely to march round them, as they extend for some only 40 or 50 yards, and have no flanks. The officers of the garrison are aware the enemy have mortar batteries, but they think the inside of the fort will not be easily hit, and they said nothing to show that they were acquainted with the position of the mortars.

From the parapet we descended by a staircase into the casemates. The Confederates are greatly deceived in their expectation that the United States soldiers will be much exposed to sun or heat in Pickens. More airy, well ventilated quarters cannot be imagined, and there is quite light enough to enable the men to read in most of them. The plague of flies will infest both armies, and is the curse of every camp in the Summer. As to mosquitoes, the Confederates will probably suffer, if not more, at least as much as the States troops. The effect of other tormentors, such as yellow fever and dysentery, will be in all probability impartially felt on both sides: but, unless the position of the fort is peculiarly unhealthy, the men, who are under no control in respect to their libations, will probably suffer more than those who are restrained by discipline and restricted to a regular allowance. Water can always be had by digging, and is fit for use if drunk immediately. Vegetables and fresh provisions are not of course so easily had as on shore, but there is a scarcity of them in both camps, and the supplies from the storeships are very good and certain. The bread baked by the garrison is excellent, as I had an opportunity of ascertaining, for I carried off two loaves from the bakehouse on board the schooner. Our walk through the casemates was very interesting. They were crowded with men, most of whom were reading. They were quiet, orderly looking soldiers—a mixture of old and young—scarcely equal in stature to their opponents, but more to be depended upon I should think in a long struggle Everything seemed well arranged. Those men who were in their beds had mosquito curtains drawn, and were reading or sleeping at their ease. In the casemates used an hospital there were only some twelve men sick out of the whole garrison, and I was much struck by the absence of any foul smell and by the cleanliness and neatness of all the arrangements. The Colonel spoke to each of the men kindly, and they appeared glad to see him. The dispensary was as neat as care and elbow grease could make it, and next door to it, in strange juxtaposition, was the laboratory for the manufactory of fuses and deadly implements, in equally good order. Everything is ready for immediate service. I am inclined to think it will be some time before it is wanted. Assuredly, if the enemy attack Fort Pickens they will meet with a resistance which will probably end in the entire destruction of the Navy-yard and of the greater part of their works. A week's delay will enable Col. BROWN to make good some grave defects; but delay is of more advantage to his enemy than it is to him, and if Fort Pickens were made at once the *point d'appui* for a vigorous offensive movement by the fleet and by a land force, I have very little doubt in my mind that Pensacola must fall, and that Gen. BRAGG would be obliged to retire. In a few weeks the attitude of affairs may be very different. The railroad is open to Gen BRAGG, and he can place himself in a very much stronger attitude than he now occupies.

At last the time came for me to leave. The Colonel and Capt. BERRY came down to the beach with me Outside we found Capt VOGDES kindly keeping my friends in conversation and in liquid supplies in the shade of the bakehouse shed, and, after a little more pleasant conversation, we were afloat once more. Probably no living man was ever permitted to visit the camps of two enemies within sight of each other before this, under similar circumstances, for I was neither spy nor herald, and I owe my best thanks to those who trusted me on both sides so freely and so honorably. A gentleman who preceded me did not fare quite so well. He landed on the island and went up to the fort, where he represented himself to be the correspondent of an American journal. But his account of himself was not deemed satisfactory. He was sent off to the fleet. Presently there came over a flag of truce from Gen. BRAGG, with a warrant signed by a Justice of the Peace, for the correspondent, on a charge of felony; but the writ did not run in Fort Pickens The officers regarded the message as a clever ruse to get back a spy, and the correspondent is still in durance vile or in safety, as the case may be, on board the squadron.

All sails filled, the *Diana* stood up towards the Navy-yard once more in the glare of the setting sun. The sentinels along the battery and beach glared at us with surprise as the schooner, with her flag of truce still flying, ran past them. The pier was swept with the glass for the Mobile gentlemen; they were not visible. "Halloa! Mr. Captain, what's that you're at?" His mate was waving the Confederate flag from the deck—"Its only a signal, Sir, to the gentlemen on shore." "Wave some other flag, then, while there's a flag of truce flying, and while we are in these waters." After backing and filling for some time the party were descried in the distance. Again, the watery skiff was sent off, and in a few minutes they were permitted, thanks to their passes, to come off. Some confidential person had informed them the attack was certainly coming off in a very short time They were anxious to stay. They had seen friends at Pensacola, and were full of praises of "the quaint old Spanish settlement," but mine is, unfortunately, not an excursion of pleasure, and it was imperative that I should not waste time. Everything had been seen that was necessary for my purpose. It was beyond my power to state the reasons which led me to think no fight would take place, for doing so would have been to betray confidence. And so we parted company,—they to feast their eyes on a bombardment—and if they only are near enough to see it they will heartily regret their curiosity, or I am mistaken—and we to return to Mobile.

It was dark before the *Diana* was well down off Fort Pickens again, and, as she passed out to sea between it and Fort M'Rae, it was certainly to have been expected that one side or other would bring her to. Certainly our friend Mr. BROWN in his clipper *Oriental* would overhaul us outside, and there lay a friendly bottle in a nest of ice waiting for the gallant sailor who was to take farewell of us according to promise. Out we glided into night and into the cool sea breeze, which blew fresh and strong from the north. In the distance the black form of the *Powhatan* could be just distinguished; the rest of the squadron could not be made out by either eye or glass, nor was the schooner in sight. A lantern was hoisted by my orders, and was kept aft for some time after the schooner was clear of the forts. Still no schooner. The wind was not very favorable for running towards the *Powhatan* and it was too late to approach her with perfect confidence from the enemy's side. Besides, it was late; time pressed. The *Oriental* was surely lying off somewhere to the westward, and the word was given to make all sail, and soon the *Diana* was bowling along shore, where the sea melted away in a fiery line of foam so close to us that a man could, in nautical phrase, "shy a biscuit" on the sand. The wind was abeam, and the *Diana* seemed to breathe it through her sails, and flew along at an astonishing rate through the phosphorescent waters with a prow of flame and a bubbling wake of dancing meteor-like streams flowing from her helm, as though it were a furnace whence boiled a stream of liquid metal "No sign of the *Oriental* on our lee bow?" Nothin' at all in sight, Sir," The sharks and huge rays flew off from the shore as we passed and darted out seawards, marking their runs in brilliant trails of light. On sped the *Diana*, but no *Oriental* came in sight.

I was tired. The sun had been very hot; the ride through the batteries, the visits to quarters, the excursion to Pickens, had found out my weak places, and my head was aching and legs fatigued, and so I thought I would turn in for a short time, and I dived into the shades below, where my comrades were already sleeping, and kicking off my boots, lapsed into a state which rendered me indifferent to the attentions no doubt lavished upon me by the numerous little familiars who recreate in the well-peopled timbers. It never entered into my head, even my dreams, that the Captain would break the blockade if he could—particularly as his papers had not been indorsed, and the penalties would be sharp and sure if he were caught. But the confidence of coasting captains in the extraordinary capabilities of their craft is a madness—a hallucination so strong that no danger or risk will prevent their acting upon it whenever they can. I was assured once by the "Captain" of a *Billyboy*, that he could run to windward of any frigate in Her Majesty's service, and there is not a skipper from Hartlepool to Whitstable who does not believe his own *Mary Ann* or *Three Grandmothers* is, on certain "pints," able to bump her fat bows and scuttle-shaped stern faster through the seas than any clipper which ever flew a pendant. I had been some two hours and a-half asleep, when I was awakened by a whispering in the little cabin. CHARLEY, the negro cook, ague-stricken with terror, was leaning over the bed, and in broken French was chattering through his teeth: "*Monsieur, Monsieur, nous sommes perdus? The bateman de guerre nous poursuit. Il n'a pas encore tiré Il va tirer bientôt! Oh mon Dieu! mon Dieu!*" Through the hatchway I could see the skipper was at the helm, glancing anxiously from the compass to the quivering reef-points of his mainsail. "What's all this we hear, captain?" "Well, Sir, there's been somethin' a running' after us these two hours" (very slowly.) But I don't think he'll keech us up no how this time." "But, good heavens, you know, it may be the *Oriental*, with Mr. BROWN on board." "Ah wall—may bee. But he kept quite close up on me in the dark—it give me quite a stark when I seen him. May be, says I, he's a privateerin' chap, and so I draws in on shore close as I cud,—gets mee centre-beard in, and, says I, I'll see what yer med of, mee boy. He an't a gaining much on us." I looked, and sure enough, about half or three-quarters of a mile astern, and somewhat to leeward of us, a vessel, with sails and hull all blended into a black lump, was standing on in pursuit. I strained my eyes and furbished up the glasses, but could make out nothing definite. The skipper held grimly on. The shore was so close we could have almost leaped into the surf, for *Diana*, when her centre-board is up, does not draw much over four feet. "Captain, I think you had better shake your wind, and see who he is. It may be Mr. BROWN." "Meester BROWN or no I can't help carrine on now. I'd be on the bank outside in a minit if I didn't hold my course." The captain had his own way; he argued that if it was the *Oriental* she would have fired a blank gun long ago to bring us to; and as to not calling us when the sail was discovered he took up the general line of the cruelty of disturbing people when they're asleep. Ah! Captain, you knew well it was Mr. BROWN, as you let out when we were off Fort Morgan. By keeping so close in shore in shoal water the *Diana* was enabled to creep along to windward of the stranger, who evidently was deeper than ourselves. See there! Her sails shiver! so one of the crew says; she's struck! But she's off again, and is after us. We are just within range, and one's eyes become quite blinky, watching for the flash from the bow, but, whether privateer or United States schooner she was too magnanimous to fire. A stern chase is a long chase. It must now be somewhere about 2 in the morning. Nearer and nearer to shore creeps the *Diana*. "I'll lead him into a pretty mess, whoever he is, if he tries to follow me through the Swash," grins the skipper. The Swash is a very shallow, narrow, and dangerous passage into Mobile Bay, between the sand-banks on the east of the main channel and the shore. The *Diana* is now only some nine or ten miles from Fort Morgan, guarding the entrance to Mobile. Soon an uneasy dancing motion welcomes her approach to the Swash. "Take a cast of the lead, John!" "Nine feet." "Good! Again!" "Seven feet." "Good—Charley, bring the lantern." (Oh, Charley, why did that lantern go out just as it was wanted, and not only expose us to the most remarkable amount of "cussin," imprecation, and strange oaths our ears ever heard, but expose our lives and your head to more imminent danger?) But so it was, just at the critical juncture when a turn of the helm port or starboard made the difference, perhaps, between life and death, light after light went out, and the captain went dancing mad after intervals of deadly calmness, as the mate sang out, "Five feet and a-half! seven feet—six feet—eight feet—five feet—four and a half feet—(Oh, Lord!)—six feet," and so on, through a measurement of death by inches, not at all agreeable. And where was Mr. BROWN all this time? Really, we were so much interested in the state of the lead-line, and in the very peculiar behavior of the lanterns, which would not burn, that we scarcely cared much when we heard from the odd hand and Charley that she had put about, after running aground once or twice, they thought, as soon as we entered the Swash, and had vanished rapidly in the darkness It was little short of a miracle that we got past the elbow, for just at the critical moment, in a channel not more than 100 yards broad, with only six feet of water, the binnacle light, which had burned steadily for a minute, sank with a sputter into black night. When the passage was accomplished, the captain relieved his mind by chasing CHARLEY into a corner, and with a shark, which he held by the tail, as the first weapon that came to hand, inflicting on him condign punishment, and then returning to the helm. CHARLEY, however, knew his master, for he slyly seized the shark and flung his defunct corpse overboard, before another fit of passion came on, and by the morning the skipper was good friends with him, after he had relieved himself, by a series of castigations of the negligent lamplighter, with every variety of Rhadamanthine implement.

The *Diana* had thus distinguished her dirty little person by breaking a blockade and giving an excellent friend of ours a great deal of trouble, (if it was, indeed, Mr. BROWN,) as well as giving us a very unenviable character for want of hospitality and courtesy; and, for both, I beg to apologize with this account of the transaction. But she had a still greater triumph. As she approached Fort Morgan, all was silence. The morning was just showing a gray streak in the east. "Why, they're all asleep at the fort," observed the indomitable Captain, and, regardless of guns or sentries, down went his helm, and away the *Diana* thumped into Mobile Bay, and stole off in the darkness towards the opposite shore. There was, however, a miserable day before us. When the light fairly broke we had got only a few miles inside, a stiff northerly wind blew right in our teeth, and the whole of the blessed day we spent in tacking backwards and forwards between one low shore and another low shore, in water the color of pea-soup, so that temper and patience were exhausted, and we were reduced to such a state that we took intense pleasure in meeting with a drowning alligator. He was a nice-looking young fellow about ten feet long, and had evidently lost his way, and was going out to sea bodily, but it would have been the height of cruelty to take him on board our ship, miserable as he was, though he passed within two yards of us. There was to be sure the pleasure of seeing Mobile in every possible view, far and near, and east and west, and in a lump and run out, but it was not relished any more than our dinner, which consisted of a very gamy Bologna sausage, pig who had not decided whether he would be pork or bacon, and onions fried in a terrible preparation of Charley, the cook. At 5 in the evening, however, having been nearly 14 hours beating about 27 miles, we were landed at an outlying wharf, and I started off for the Battle House and rest. The streets are filled with the usual rub-a-dub-dubbing bands, and parades of companies of the citizens in grotesque garments and armament, all looking full of fight and secession. I write my name in the hotel book at the bar as usual. Instantly young Vigilance Committee, who has been resting his heels high in air, with one eye on the staircase and the other on the end of his cigar, stalks forth and reads my style and title, and I have the satisfaction of slapping the door in his face as he saunters aftrr me to my room, and looks curiously in to see how a man takes off his boots. They are all very anxious in the evening to know what I think about Pickens and Pensacola, and I am pleased to tell the citizens I think it will be a very tough affair on both whenever it comes. I proceed to New-Orleans on Monday.

FRANCE.

The French Budget—Strength of the Army—Mme. Lebri and her History—The Death of Cavour— TheSiamese Embassy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, June 11, 1861.

The French Budget, the debate on which is still going on in the Legislative Chamber, has been terribly mauled, not only by those able parliamentary gladiators, EMILE OLLIVIER and ERNEST PICARD, but by steady, practical men, such as the bankers DEVINCK, GOUIN and KŒNIGSWATER. They have completely shown that the vaunted "surplus" is all moonshine, and that, in reality, there is a very large deficit.

In the first place, allow me the satisfaction of stating that the news which I sent you a month ago, from a sure private source, that the French army contained 75,000 more men than were acknowledged by the Budget, is confirmed in the fullest manner. This fact was brought forward by M. OLLIVIER, and the Government Commissary, M. MAGNE, (Minister without a portfolio,) was obliged to admit it. All he could say, in excuse, was that no deception was intended, because Gen. ALLARD had publicly mentioned the fact in the House on May 24. Yes, but this confession of the General was too late to be entitled to the merit of candor, for on May 24, (that happens to be the very day,) the long bottled-up disclosure was published, in my correspondence, in New-York. Gen. ALLARD only mentioned the thing when he knew that it had been found out, and would be brought forward. Well, this supplemental force alone adds just a trifle of 72,000,000 of francs to the Budget. But then M. VEUTRY, another Government Commissary, being at his wit's end to put the best face upon the matter, explains it in this way: "We are now," says he, "upon the estimates for 1862, and we put down the effective force of the army at the figure of 400,000 men. Now the fact is, we don't mean to have any more for that year; true, there are 467,000 men under arms at present, but we are 'considering' the steps to be taken for reducing that force. Does M. OLLIVIER, when we only ask for 400,000 men, mean to force us to keep up the present number of 467,000?"

This argument might be plausible if the present force were in harmony with the budget of 1861. But what is the fact? Why, that the deputies were last year asked to vote for a force of 392,000 only for 1861; the budget of 1862 (not making the slightest mention of the fact of the last estimate having been exceeded) proposes 400,000, being, as it says, an addition of 8,000; and then it comes out that between the two budgets there is slipped in the large army of 67,000 men, which M. MAGNE, with imperturbable impudence, calls an "accident."

This "accidental" 67,000 added to the admitted increase of 8,000, makes up, as you will observe, 75,000—the precise figure which I gave you a fortnight before the French public knew anything of the matter. Of course, the Ministerial promises that "mean" to knock off the 67,000 extra men, go for very little in the estimation of men who know by experience how lightly such undertakings are regarded, and who have before their eyes such a striking example as the present one of the recklessness with which estimates are disregarded in practice. Among the dodges resorted to for the purpose of manufacturing a surplus, M. PICARD exposed one relating to the tobacco duties, the receipts for which, in consequence of the increased tax, have fallen off. It has hitherto been the practice to make up the returns for the 22d and 23d of December, but this year a circular was sent, ordering them to be made up to Dec. 31, and so eight days, representing four or five millions of francs, were gained.

M. GOUIN, above named, was once Finance Minister, and is altogether, in reference to budgetary matters, what the French call *un homme sérieux* He told the House plainly (not in a hostile or alarmist spirit, for he said that the finances of France were most elastic, and that if proper management were to restore confidence, the French funds ought to be as high as the English) that the real deficit in the present budget was 200 millions of francs, that there would be no way of meeting it but by a loan, and that the consolidated public debt, which had swollen from 173 millions in 1847 to 320 millions in 1861, would assuredly, next year, be augmented to 330 millions. M MAGNE, in reply, talked vaguely of M. GOUIN having dealt in chimerical figures. Thereupon M. GOUIN again rose and enumerated every item upon which his calculation was founded, asking the question, after every set of figures, "Is this chimerical?" He got no answer.

M. A. CHEVALIER, who takes a prosperity view of financial affairs, said in the course of this debate, that the entire national debt of France, even supposing it to swell to double its present amount, will be entirely paid off shortly after the end of the present century by the railways which will fall to the State. This argument is a brilliant encouragement to the extravagance which is, more than at any former period, the order of the day in Paris, both in public and private life.

The Senate has been occupied with a debate of unconscionable length, upon the petition of Mme. LEBRI, whose misfortune it is to be the wife of as great a thief and impostor as lives in the world. This fellow LEBRI, who got naturalized in France in 1830, under false pretences, was the son of a convict—a fact only just come out, and stated by M. DE ROYER in the Senate. He was appointed Librarian to the Sorbonne, and Inspector of Libraries in France. During the course of his official career, he robbed the public libraries and museums to an enormous extent, and sold a collection, the produce of his robbery, to Lord ASHBURNHAM, for £8,000. After long impunity he was found out (in 1849,) and a persecution instituted against him, but not till he had found means to ship off to England the greater part of his plunder, and to escape to that country, where he is now naturalized. By artful false statements he has humbugged a number of injudicious friends into the idea that he was prosecuted by the French magistrates, and his wife, (even by impudence not coming up to the height of being a petitioner in person,) has been put forward to present a petition to the Senate stating his grievances. The result has been a complete exposé, in which those great lawyers, DELANGLE and DUPIN vindicated, on every point, the conduct of the magistrates of 1849, and showed up as he deserves, one of the hitherto most successful humbugs that exists upon this earth. It is not likely that he will for the future be admitted into the good society which he has marvellously contrived to frequent in London.

I am pressed for time to-day, and cannot say anything on European politics, which are in a very uncertain state. On the great question whether CAVOUR'S death is likely to hasten or retard the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy by NAPOLEON III., I am able to say nothing definite. There are most conflicting rumors on the subject.

Here is a list of the jaw-cracking names of the *personnel* of the Siamese Embassy, just arrived at Paris:

Phayasiphiphat, First Ambassador; Phranaivai, Second Ambassador; Phranaroug, Third Ambassador; Phoxai, son of the Second Ambassador, twelve years old; Larnaudie, Apostolic Missionary, Interpreter to the Siamese Government. *Attachés*—Lonangimmontri, Naisapvixai, Louangxapsourin, Khounmahasit, Khounsombat, Munchakphichit, Naivat, Nai-iem, Naisomboun, Khonnchonchcuthale. *Suite.*—Nsihout, Khounraxasombat, Munnarapakdi, Naiyou, Nainet, Monthanong, Naipia, Munchindarak, Munhannaroug, Naithim, Nainiem, Naidet, Nimphakdisatra, Naisoun.

Mr. Sanford, our Minister to Belgium.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I crave a portion of your columns for the defence of a public-spirited and patriotic gentleman who, honorably serving his country in a foreign land, is himself unable to reply to the groundless and spiteful charges made against him in some of the papers.

In an article headed "Our Foreign Ministers," in the issue of *Harper's Weekly* for 22d inst., our Minister to Brussels, Mr. HENRY S. SANFORD, is referred to as "a strong Democrat, great on matters of taste and dress," and in such terms as to imply his extraordinary unfitness to "represent the Republican Administration in commercial Belgium." As *Harper's Weekly* assumes to be *par excellence* the "journal of civilization," it might reasonably be supposed that to be great on matters of taste and dress should not be deemed a serious fault on the part of one representing a civilized people at an elegant court. But to be an elegant gentleman and a *Democrat* too—what an unparalleled combination of personal and political enormities.

In a characteristic editorial of the New-York *Herald* of the 6th instant, "this same SANFORD" is delicately referred to as one who, "a few years since, succeeded, through the assistance of Democratic friends, in securing the appointment of Secretary of Legation at Paris,"—with other choice allusions, which suggest to, the unprejudiced reader the inquiry, *Unde illæ lachrymæ?* Perhaps while at Paris in his former official character, Mr. SANFORD'S *cuts* were not limited to the contracted sphere of diplomatic costume, but may have extended so far as to reach very ambitious, but not very reputable people, who were in the train of the *Herald*, attempting vainly to acquire a *quasi* respectability by being admitted to the Emperor's *salons*. Perhaps a certain Monsieur —— of that train has disagreeable reminiscences of Mr. SANFORD'S refusal to recognize him as a fit person to receive the protection of the American Legation at one of the Emperor's *soirées*, and perhaps the *Herald* has been more consistent in its slanders of Mr. SANFORD since that event than it has been in its devotion to our country in the time of fierce trial. *Quien sabe?*

These suggestions do not, however, answer the broad and unqualified charges of the crime of Democracy urged against that gentleman. They are absolutely untrue. Mr. SANFORD'S entrance upon the diplomatic career was under Gen TAYLOR'S appointment, in 1849, as Secretary of Legation at Paris, and it has not been generally understood that Pesident TAYLOR made appointments at the instance of "Democratic friends" In the subsequent absence of the Head of the Legation, Mr. SANDFORD acted for many months as *Chargé d'Affaires*, and is understood, in official circles, to have acquitted himself, not only with great credit to himself, but with the cordial approval of the Government. Certain it is that his urbanity, efficiency, and elegant hospitality, both as Secretary and *Chargé d'Affaires*, won for him more warm friends among his countrymen in Paris, whether resident or transient, than probably any one minister ever made in the same time in that city of love and luxury.

Mr SANFORD did go to South America, as the *Herald* says, two or three years ago, to look after certain guano interests; but, so far from being recalled by the company that sent him, he accomplished what he undertook to do, in the most effectual and satisfactory manner. His success in that very matter induced parties, who were interested in the appointment of a suitable person to go as special Commissioner to Paraguay for the adjustment of our disturbed relations with that country, to urge his name upon the last Administration as the best person to handle the delicate and complicated questions to be settled. He was not appointed, it is well known, because he was believed to be too strong a Republican for that honor.

He spent the past Winter in Washington, devoting himself to the thankless task of "saving the Union," with a zeal and at a cost that deserved better success. With a large fortune at his command, which he always lavishes without stint if he can make his friends happy, he brought around his sumptuous table every day leading men from all sections of the country, in the ardent and patriotic hope that, in the amenities of social intercourse, it might be seen that political rancors were needlessly exaggerated, and that, as citizens of a great nation, we were all still "men and brethren." His parties were, with few exceptions, composed of representative men from the North and South, in equal numbers, and this, too, after Mr. LINCOLN'S election had given to the South the pretext for raising the black flag of treason, and when no sane man could have dreamed of accomplishing a *selfish* end by trying to promote reconciliation.

Then it suited the purposes of the *Herald* to insinuate in the most cowardly way that a wealthy corporation in New-York kept open house in Washington in Mr. SANFORD'S name. The falsehood was repeatedly and absolutely denied, but it was a sweet morsel to roll under the *Herald's* tongue, and so it was reasserted at sufficiently frequent intervals to keep it alive. Of course, as a private gentleman, Mr. SANFORD invited whomsoever he chose to his house, and as he did not choose to eat humble pie for the dilectation of the *Herald's* following, it was eminently becoming in the estimation of that journal, that his private affairs should be ventilated and belied.

While *he* was wasting his money for the sake of the Union, willing to sacrifice his last dollar for its integrity and maintenance, and giving liberally of his resources for the success of the party that he believed would maintain it, and which is now nobly doing its duty, the *Herald* was coming heaping

ves in the work of treason and rebellion! Democracy may be a political error, but there is an infinite distance between a national Democrat and an alien rebel. How much more between a true Old-line Whig and one of that ilk.

If my communication has crept along to a more formidable length than I had intended, it is because these low slanders, originating in private malice, have been taken up and repeated by editors who have assumed and maintained generally an attitude of fairness and independence in treating of all subjects, and whose statements, being thus clothed with an air of conceded respectability, procure an *entrée* among a class of substantial, thinking people, who would scorn to tolerate the presence of a lying caitiff fresh from his den of malice and treason. I am, Mr. Editor, faithfully,

UMOS.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 21, 1861.

A Union Candidate.

The Republicans and Democrats in the Wilkes-barre (Pa.) District have united in nominating Hon. H. B. WRIGHT for Congress. In his letter to the Committee of the latter Convention, Mr. WRIGHT says:

"Better that thirty millions of freemen should settle the question whether man has the capacity to govern himself, than to postpone it for the arbitrament of three hundred millions. It is freedom or anarchy—a great republic or a great despotism. For one, I am ready to meet and dispose of the issue now. And such to-day is the sentiment and opinion of every friend of liberty in the land. So long, therefore, as the good men of all parties have but one object in common, is there any reason on earth why we should permit ourselves to be placed in a hostile attitude to each other, and thus weaken the moral power of united action!"

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 270, 271, 272, 274, 274½, 275, 276 279, 285, 287, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 316.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 220, 314, 81, 110, 309, 311, 214, 237, 338, 339, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 371, 372, 229, 236, 313.

CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 692, 870, 765, 578, 839 857, 296, 815, 1289, 890, 561, 478, 1375, 962, 964, 974, 976, 93, 982, 984.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1786, 1860, 1884, 2159, 2167, 1978, 2061, 2382, 2398. 2403, 2407, 2413, 2416, 2425, 2439, 2470. 2485, 2501, 2508, 2509, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2526, 2546, 2556, 2567, 2568.

Calendar which will be called in the rooms of the Superior Court on the corner of Chambers and Centre streets—Nos. 2175, 2209, 2302, 2572. 2577, 2584, 2586, 2589, 2593, 2677, 2697, 2708, 2711, 2726, 854, 1182.

The Mayor's Offal Case Decided.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hogeboom.

The People ex rel. John Green vs. *Fernando Wood.*—This case was stated in the TIMES of the 22d inst. It will be remembered that this was an application for a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the Mayor to countersign a warrant sub-certified by the City Inspector, for the payment to the relator of $1,000 upon a contract for the removal of offal, &c., from the streets. The Mayor refused to perform the act, alleging that the relator had failed to do the work in accordance with the terms of the contract. Such was also the substance of the return made by his Honor to the alternative writ of *mandamus*. The relator demurred to this return, and moved that it be quashed, and that a peremptory writ issue. The Court gives judgment for the relator upon the demurrer, with leave to the defendant to amend within twenty days on payment of costs. If not so amended, the return will be quashed, and a peremptory writ will issue.

The Statute of Distribution—Next of Kin.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Gould.

The Merchants' Insurance Company vs. *Richard H. Hinman et al.*—The particulars of this case were stated in the TIMES of the 19th inst. The action was brought to recover an alleged deficiency in the settlement of an estate, and the main question to be determined was concerning the parties qualified to take the personal property of one Lewis, who died intestate, as next of kin. It will be remembered that one of the parties claimed that the widow of Lewis, who is now the wife of defendant, was, for the purposes of distribution, next of kin.

The Court decides as follows:

The term "next of kin" (in regard to this remedy) means those to whom, under the act of distribution, the personal estate of the deceased would pass.

The action is properly brought against the infants, when the amount of the estate belonging to them has been paid over to the general guardian.

In such a case the judgment should direct the money to be paid out of the funds in the hands of the guardian.

Mere delay in foreclosing a mortgage, without any request or notice to foreclose, and where the interest has been paid, is not enough to charge on the mortgagees the consequences of a fall in the value of the property.

The sale by the widow of her interest in the estate left her liable for the amount of the personal estate received by her assignee, to the same extent as if received by herself.

No judgment should be rendered against the defendant Richard H. Hisman, and the same must be so far modified as to omit any recovery against him.

Judgment modified so as to strike out any recovery against Richard H. Hinman, and to direct the recovery against the infants to be paid out of the moneys in the hands of the guardian.

The Jury in the United States Circuit Court.

A statement having been made to the effect, that the whole panel of the jurors lately discharged were unsatisfactory to the Court and District Attorney, it is proper to state that such is not the fact. We learn from the District-Attorney that the panel has served with great acceptance, and has deserved every commendation. While just to the accused, they have convicted unsparingly in all cases, except that of the slaver Capt. Gordon. With those who failed to agree with the majority in that case just fault is found. With the exception of those two or three men, the panel was composed of men of unusual intelligence and proved integrity. As to them, they may have erred conscientiously, and, perhaps, may not have erred at all. But it is certainly to be regretted and wondered at, that a jury could fail to agree in a case involving such evidence of turpitude.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Sutherland.

The Mayor, &c., vs. *The Second-avenue Railroad Company.*—Order affirmed with costs, and judgment for the defendants on the demurrer. Opinion by CLERKE, P. J. Opinion by INGRAHAM, dissenting. Opinion by SUTHERLAND, concurring with CLERKE, P. J.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

HOGEBOOM, J.—*Ann Eliza Humphreys* vs. *Samuel N. Berg et al.*—Judgment for defendants, without costs, as against plaintiff. Stay of proceedings granted for forty days, to make case.

John G. Billhofer vs. *Victor Heubach et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BARNARD, J.—*The People ex rel. James Connolly* vs. *The Commissioners of the New-York Fire Department.*—Motion for a *mandamus* granted.

The People ex rel. The Commissioners of Emigration vs. *The Supervisors of Richmond County.*—Application for *mandamus* denied.

Kilty vs. *Kilty.*—Divorce granted.

Rosenthal vs. *Rosenthal.*—Divorce granted.

Spencer vs. *Tooker.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Moran, Jr., vs. *Morris.*—Reëxamination ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WOODRUFF, J.—*The Continental Bank* vs. *James S. De Mott et al.*—Motion denied. $10 costs to abide the event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 24, 1861.

$5,000	U. S. 6s,'81..Reg	84½	20	Bk. of the Republic	90
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	83½	19	Continental Bank..	64
1,000	U. S. 5s. '74..Cou	76¼	10	Shoe & Leather Bk.	80
2,000	Ky. St. 6s	78	11	Del. & Hud. C Co.	80
8,000	do	70	500	Ill. Cen.R. Scrip.c.	65½
3,000	Ill Cen. bds. '60	77	200	do ..s5	65¼
30,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	36	200	do ..s15	66
2,000	do	36¼	25	do ..s30	64½
24,000	do	36½	500	N. Y. Cen. R.	73⅝
10,000	Virginia S. 6's..	39	17	Erie R.	22
3,000	do	39¼	250	Harlem R.	9
3,000	do	39½	100	do	8⅞
25,000	do	40	400	do	8¾
7,000	Georgia S. 6's...	53	50	Har. R. Prf'd	20½
11,000	N. Car. State 6's	45	60	Mich. Cen. R.	42
11,000	do	46	10	M. S. & N. Ind. R..	12
40,000	Missouri S. 6's	38	20	Gal. & Chic. R.	60
5,000	Louis. S. 6's..s30	50½	100	do ..s10	59
10,000	do	51½	1050	do	59
1,000	Mich. S. 7's '78..	82	50	do ..s10	58¾
1,000	Brook. C W. L'n.	99	200	do	58¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	97	50	do ..s30	58½
1,000	do	96½	50	do ..s10	58¾
1,000	Erie R.C. Bs. '71.	55	450	do	58½
2,000	Mich.C 8 ℔c.1stM.		50	do ..s30	58¼
	S.F Con. Bs.	91	50	do ..s60	58
1,000	Goshen B Bds..	74	100	Chi. & R. I. R.	34½
2,000	Mich.So S F Bs.	73	100	do ..s60	34¼
1,000	Lac & W. 1st M..	92	100	do	34⅝
3,000	C.B.&Q R 8 ℔c bs	93	25	New-Jersey R.	115
30	Tradesmen's Bank.	95	40	New-Jersey C. R.	112

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	37	21	Continental Bk.	64
5,000	do ..s20	36½	50	Pacific M. S. Co.	65½
3,000	Cal. St. 7s	77½	100	Harlem Railroad..	8⅞
1,000	Indiana St. 5s...	80	5	N. Y. Central R.	73¾
5,000	Missouri St. 6s..	38¾	50	do	73⅝
10,000	do ..b10	38½	100	Harlem R. Pref.	20⅝
2,000	Erie R 1st m.bs.	101	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	65½
1,000	D. L. &W.R 1st m.	94	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	58¾
1,000	do	93¾	100	do ..s10	58⅝
1,000	N. J.C.R.2d m.b.	102			

MONDAY, June 24—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 22, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of June 15:

Decrease in Loans	$1,627,181
Increase in Specie	1,199,978
Decrease in Circulation	262,488
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	390,448

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	June 23, 1860.	June 22, 1861.	June 15, 1861.
Capital	$69,433,000	$69,307,000	$69,307,000
Loans	125,886,565	113,667,640	115,494,821
Specie	23,350,941	39,480,189	38,280,211
Circulation	8,779,115	8,444,880	8,707,318
Gross Deposits	102,737,391	102,299,510	102,404,320
Exchanged	22,116,578	14,697,167	14,411,529
Undrawn	80,620,813	87,602,343	87,992,791
In Sub-Treasury	6,326,894	8,004,656	9,488,884

The Bank return, as anticipated in our weekly review of this morning, shows a further considerable reduction in the line of Loans and Discounts. The aggregate is now below $114,000,000, or twelve millions less than this time last year, while the Specie average is sixteen millions above that of June 23, 1860. The liquidation of the line of Mercantile accommodation at Bank at the rate of about two millions ℔ week creates the most agreeable surprise under the present general condition of trade and collections. The gain to the Specie average is about the sum looked for. The average is a rising one. The receipts of Gold to-day are the equivalent of $150,000 from England and France and $1,007,000 from California, as follows:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, BY ARIEL.

Order	$9,492	A. Rich & Bro.	6,000
Order	4,560	Eppinger & Co.	4,800
Seligman & Co.	42,600	R. Patrick	10,000
Naylor & Co.	3,532	P. Naylor	10,000
Traders' Bk., Boston	4,000	R Morrison & Co.	6,000
F. Nickerson & Co.	6,500	Am. Exchange Bank.	17,000
Jas. Hunter & Co.	6,700	I. Bond & Co.	12,000
J. W. Parker & Sons	13,000	Hoelings, Hastings & Co.	7,000
J. J. Morrison	35,800	John Jewett & Sons..	5,000
Turner Bros.	2,000	Jas. Lee & Co.	3,000
J. B Weir	15,500	Charles W. Crosby	3,100
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	16,000	Hodge & Wood	2,000
Metropolitan Bank	33,380	R. Patrick	42,736
J. Strauss, Bro & Co	65,277	Baker & Morrell	13,751
Neustadter Bros.	29,350	Colin C. Baker	8,974
F. Baker	22,000	R. Meade and Adams	8,500
J. D. Fish & Co.	2,150	M. C. Hawley	3,611
W. F. Weld & Co.	24,950	Einstein & Bro	4,400
W. T. Coleman & Co	94,350	G. G. Hobson	11,500
Scholle Bros.	35,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co.	20,233
J. Heller & Bro.	16,120		
P. Cohn & Co	24,760		
W. Biller & Co.	15,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	243,500
Total			$986,143

FROM ASPINWALL, BY SAME.

Ribon & Munoz	$2,521 34	Colgate & Hoffman	$1,750 00
S. L Isaacs	800 00	S. Ripley	1,100 00
Handy & Everett	2,500 60	B. Howard Sons, Boston	700 00
G. Herchfield	500 00	J. F. Joy	10,732 63
Hurquez & Co	450 00		
Total			$21,053 97
Total by Ariel			$1,007,196

BY BREMEN FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Ralli & Co.	£3,100
Fachiri & Co.	3,000
M Connolly & Co.	438
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	1,850
	£8,388
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	f.342,000
O. S. Renaud	25,000
	f.367,000
Oelrichs & Co.	thalers. 50,400

The week opens on a dull Money Market. No change is made in the moderate rates which have prevailed through the present month, but the active employment of capital continues to decrease at Bank, and remains dull with private lenders. The Foreign Exchanges for the *Adriatic*, sailing direct to-morrow, and the *Arabia*, sailing from Boston on Wednesday, are much the same as last week. The leading Bankers are disposed to be firm in their drawing rate 106 ℔ cent., but to effect sales a concession is made of ⅛@¼ ℔ cent., and fair Bank bills are done at 105¾ ℔ cent. Merchant bills range 104 to 105¼ @ cent.

The Stock Market is stronger to-day than at the close of last week on the State Stocks and New-York Central, and weaker on Galena and Chicago. The latter is prejudiced by the current report that the Board of Managers at Chicago have informally concluded not to pay a Summer dividend, on account of the pending maturity of $422,000 of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. This conclusion, if actually arrived at, would seem at least to be dictated by sound policy, such as may, in the sequel, enable the Company to extend the maturing mortgage say for 10 years, without sacrifice. The present Bonds without respect to maturity are now selling within 3@5 ℔ cent. of their par value, so that ordinary prudence in the administration of the finances of the Company, which are admitted to be free of all other embarrassment, will enable the Directors to negotiate an extension or renewal of the mortgage on the most creditable terms. The demand for Tennessee and Missouri State Stocks was decidedly firm. After the printed sales this afternoon at 37 ℔ cent. Tennessees sold as high as 38 ℔ cent., a rise of 2 ℔ cent. since Saturday, and Missouris were done at 38½ ℔ cent. There was more firmness also in Virginias, North Carolinas and Louisianas. The New-York 7 ℔ cent. Loan to be awarded to-morrow has been bid for from Wall-street probably to the extent of half a million if not for the whole $700,000, and something over par will no doubt be realized. The Government Stocks were firm on the registered 6 ℔ cents. of 1881, and the coupon 5 ℔ cents. of 1874. Indian 5 ℔ cents. were firmer, on the result of the new 6 ℔ cent loan. Late in the afternoon, New-York Central shares stood 73⅝@73¾, and Galena and Chicago 58¾@59 ℔ cent. Not much said in other descriptions. The weakness in Harlem shares, of both classes, continues on account of the unsettled negotiation for disposing of the plain or unsecured Bonds of the Company now falling due. These Bondholders, or some of them at least, have been pressing their claims to judgment, in the expectation that certain leading and wealthy Directors, like DREW and VANDERBILT, would come forward and advance the money; but as the claims are not secured by mortgage, and fair offers have been made to renew the sums falling due, first on an income bond and now on a fourth mortgage bond, the management have rather determined to place the property under a trusteeship for the common protection of all concerned, (including both classes of shareholders,) in preference to raising money at a sacrifice or at the expense and inconvenience of the individual Directors, to remove a plain obligation, to which no mortgage security is attached. The result, however, is still in doubt.

The Tradesmen's Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ℔ cent., payable July 1. The Merchants' Exchange Bank, a semi-annual dividend of 3 ℔ cent., payable July 1. The Neptune Insurance Company, a semi-annual interest dividend of 3½ ℔ cent., payable July 1. The Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad, a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable July 1, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in this City. The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company has declared a dividend of 4 ℔ cent., payable the 1st prox. The Broadway Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable July 1. The half-yearly dividend of the Bank of North America is 3½ ℔ cent., payable July 8.

Coupons No. 12 from civil bonds, No. 14 from fire bonds, and No. 2 from city bonds of San Francisco, will be paid in this City on the 1st of July by WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. The coupons not presented by the 1st of January, 1862, will have to be sent to San Francisco for collection.

The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	Week ending June 22.	For season, to same date.
Del. and Hudson Canal Co.	27,376	191,934
Penn. Coal Co.	22,713	185,706
Total tons	50,089	377,640

For same period last year:

	Week.	Season.
Del and Hudson Canal Co.	16,713	150,008
Penn. Coal Co.	27,067	173,308
Total tons	43,780	323,316

The following are the rates of Foreign Exchange, (first-class bankers,) as reported by N. BRANDT, broker, No. 39 Exchange-place, New-York. Mails close in New-York per steamer *Arabia, via* Boston, Tuesday, June 25, 1½ and 5½ P. M.

London—60 days' sight ℔ £444 (44-100 cts. and)	5⅞ ℔ ct.
London—3 days' sight ℔ £444 (44-100 cts. and)	7 ℔ ct.
Paris—60 days' sight ℔ dollar	5 fr. 37½ ct.
Paris—3 days' sight ℔ dollar	5 fr. 33¾ ct.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ℔ guilder	39¾ cts.
Hamburgh—60 days' sight ℔ marc banco	35¾ cts.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ℔ florin	40 cts.
Bremen—60 days' sight ℔ rix dollar	76 cts.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning says:

"Some months ago the Mint of this city melted up millions of gold dollar-pieces, recoining them into pieces of the larger denominations. We then characterized the act as foolish and unwise. The effect which we pointed out as very sure to follow is already manifest here and all over the country—the scarcity of change has given plausible excuse in the mouths of paper-money demagogues for small notes to supply the place of the melted-up gold dollars. The demand for small gold at New-York has rendered it so scarce that it cannot be obtained in round sums of $1,000 to $10,000 without paying a slight premium, while gold of large denominations is most abundant; and yet the Mint continues to coin almost wholly large gold. We know that the depositor of gold has the option of the kind of coin he will take in exchange for it, and that the premium for the dollars and quarter eagles will eventually produce the necessary supply; but the officers of the Mint can do much to expedite the desired object, and considering how much they had to say and do in destroying the now desired coin, it should use every effort in its power to right the wrong done. Two good purposes will be effected by hurrying up a full supply of small gold. First, the convenience of payments at the seat of war will be subserved, and, second, the want of change, which is used as an excuse for the introduction of small bank notes, and which are a nuisance in the currency, would be overcome. Now, in time of rebellion, when small payments by the Government are of continual necessity, it is most important that there should be no lack in the supply of the means of doing it in the most reliable and convenient medium—and especially should this be the case when those who are warring against the Government are reduced to the use of an irredeemable paper currency, down even to the paltry sum of five cents. Coin, for all currency purposes, as contrasted with the trash denominated currency at the South, will prove an item of much strength in favor of the Federal authorities."

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 22.	LOANS. June 15.	SPECIE. June 22.	SPECIE. June 15.
Bk. of New-York.	4,410,185	4,580,746	1,866,548	1,805,790
Manhattan Co.	4,745,414	4,790,223	2,186,221	1,975,513
Merchants' Bank.	4,052,949	4,967,119	1,551,871	1,531,308
Mechanics' Bank.	3,698,3 4	3,660,573	1,296,787	1,238,247
Union Bank	2,077,072	1,872,212	637,413	721,117
Bank of America.	5,741,666	5,956,273	3,327,864	3,095,399
Phenix Bank	3,039,096	3,048,584	1,075,440	987,705
City Bank	1,949,696	1,984,994	1,015,641	1,134,071
Tradesmen's Bk.	1,568,632	1,592,808	262,378	242,638
Fulton Bank	1,241,051	1,271,779	711,795	699,961
Chemical Bank	2,065,004	2,173,638	2,426,325	2,350,398
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1,729,178	1,749,703	406,806	425,420
National Bank	1,950,557	2,021,000	425,210	405,036
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	1,522,933	1,519,361	348,152	312,626
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	775,457	817,705	371,018	354,938
Greenwich Bank.	566,619	591,089	285,674	257,565
Leather Man. Bk.	1,681,536	1,693,111	494,807	511,155
Seventh Ward Bk.	977,434	967,106	513,141	507,281
Bk.St.New-York	3,530,253	3,530,070	1,406,205	1,026,076
Am.Exchange Bk	7,134,001	7,147,508	1,441,377	1,612,465
Bk. of Commerce.	11,731,268	11,989,551	4,31[illegible],281	4,037,987
Broadway Bank	2,964,698	3,015,014	778,677	683,816
Ocean Bank	1,788,362	1,842,913	3[illegible]2,771	394,678
Mercantile Bank	2,153,215	2,213,871	864,664	787,377
Pacific Bank	868,590	864,353	388,312	376,507
Bank of Republic	3,026,932	3,138,320	1,217,606	1,308,925
Chatham Bank	678,809	665,879	143,307	153,676
People's Bank	655,884	665,371	140,355	122,863
Bank of N. Am.	1,625,243	1,628,104	373,146	356,286
Hanover Bank	1,488,596	1,417,568	251,973	260,507
Irving Bank	738,422	748,434	174,170	148,765
Metropolitan Bk.	6,547,668	6,570,839	1,439,259	1,555,189
Citizens' Bank	761,491	765,591	224,560	238,359
Nassau Bank	1,503,314	1,521,841	654,761	605,087
Market Bank	1,450,593	1,459,452	401,732	375,953
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,013,466	1,025,041	218,793	194,213
Shoe & Leath.Bk.	2,269,749	2,213,000	337,360	292,160
Corn Exch.Bank	1,618,928	1,684,262	369,726	316,842
Continental Bank	2,527,958	2,635,934	789,442	657,705
Bk. of Comm'w'lth	919,547	944,345	218,994	218,068
Oriental Bank	485,856	490,990	137,087	136,290
Marine Bank	639,962	662,017	174,558	166,866
Atlantic Bank	494,401	506,031	79,507	57,153
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	2,043,296	2,090,731	445,272	408,291
Park Bank	4,287,471	4,433,498	1,885,868	2,138,167
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	788,708	813,845	220,260	293,958
Grocers' Bank	481,661	492,494	91,369	95,209
North River Bk.	503,231	509,968	103,811	108,677
East River Bank.	300,923	313,301	73,516	81,798
Manuf.& Mer.Bk.	718,181	713,158	200,512	201,222
N.Y.Dry DockCo.	378,772	376,718	63,080	59,531
N.Y.Exch. Bank.	293,390	299,522	23,099	22,123
Bull's Head Bank	416,967	417,818	76,055	85,258
N. Y. County Bk.	257,693	269,422	171,785	142,612
Total	113,667,640	115,494,821	39,480,159	38,280,211
	Decrease	$1,827,181	Increase	$1,199,978

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. June 22.	CIRCULATION. June 15.	DEPOSITS—NET. June 22.	DEPOSITS—NET. June 15.
Bk. of New-York	405,738	411,676	3,555,125	3,659,418
Manhattan Co.	318,665	341,013	4,690,123	4,296,847
Merchants' Bank	178,574	186,440	3,550,868	3,380,700
Mechanics' Bank.	293,026	292,704	2,845,439	2,906,775
Union Bank	197,753	194,601	1,997,677	2,022,015
Bk. of America	128,892	132,284	6,396,022	6,491,980
Phenix Bank	132,572	130,626	2,620,048	2,416,008
City Bank	....	.....	1,831,171	2,014,357
Tradesmen's Bk.	251,199	254,389	7[illegible]6,836	756,418
Fulton Bank	208,669	214,804	1,358,126	1,292,227
Chemical Bank	4[illegible]2,736	422,062	3,980,670	3,9[illegible]3,493
Merch. Exch. Bk.	114,472	116,245	870,720	916,636
National Bank	137,687	138,894	1,152,672	1,180,572
Butch.&Drov.Bk.	236,451	238,158	1,129,047	1,100,548
Mech.& Trad. Bk.	157,393	158,771	778,458	792,865
Greenwich Bank	140,910	147,786	540,875	515,250
Leather Man. Bk.	238,294	270,077	1,148,217	1,177,096
Seventh Ward Bk.	187,804	192,560	702,276	713,505
Bk.St.New-York.	241,875	244,155	2,630,601	2,351,382
Am.ExchangeBk.	169,331	181,320	4,443,369	4,609,114
Bk. of Commerce.	1,975	1,975	7,149,163	7,265,869
Broadway Bank..	288,916	284,516	2,796,172	2,681,425
Ocean Bank	87,080	90,175	1,303,642	1,256,554
Mercantile Bank	25,794	25,527	1,871,426	1,870,615
Pacific Bank	139,333	146,647	864,948	841,378
Bk. of Republic..	205,550	426,348	2,318,576	2,456,632
Chatham Bank	92,170	93,426	422,924	413,916
People's Bank	97,366	98,552	461,926	469,365
Bank of N. Am.	87,352	88,981	984,316	907,217
Hanover Bank	83,932	90,526	672,355	662,046
Irving Bank	129,303	132,739	538,062	518,063
Metropolitan Bk.	232,056	248,289	4,283,852	4,386,128
Citizens' Bank	139,796	147,493	668,557	684,118
Nassau Bank	138,050	138,283	1,195,538	1,166,770
Market Bank	199,082	202,002	963,386	953,998
St.Nicholas Bank	77,174	81,111	635,170	620,677
Shoe & Leath.Bk.	220,760	240,481	1,266,457	1,149,095
Corn Exch.Bank.	136,448	136,926	863,585	975,009
Continental Bank	163,995	168,845	1,257,735	1,318,606
Bk.of Comm'w'lth	243,620	249,501	691,326	699,199
Oriental Bank	96,811	94,938	397,740	401,298
Marine Bank	139,817	138,218	476,004	489,925
Atlantic Bank	89,599	95,661	220,874	206,465
Imp.& Trad's Bk.	193,118	194,888	1,236,133	1,256,616
Park Bank	189,314	214,700	4,260,865	4,617,748
Mech. Bk'g Assn.	82,070	81,419	586,586	700,293
Grocers' Bank	49,590	52,037	299,019	310,610
North River Bank	67,659	69,006	358,191	354,965
East River Bank.	88,502	89,397	239,990	252,089
Manuf.& Mer.Bk.	112,054	193,785	478,912	407,737
N.Y.Dry DockCo.	127,664	129,981	146,318	152,987
N. Y. Exch. Bk.	82,244	81,933	239,501	238,694
Bull's Head Bank	120,274	121,462	398,930	407,889
N. Y. County Bk.	65,339	69,075	282,721	279,080
Total	8,444,830	8,707,318	87,602,343	87,992,791
	Decrease	$262,488	Decrease	$390,468

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 24, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 132 bbls. Ashes, 35,197 bbls. Flour, 478 bbls. Corn Meal, 155,231 bushels Wheat, 105,361 bushels Corn, 7,866 bushels Rye, 22,763 bushels Oats, 723 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,682 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 40 bbls., at $5 50@$5 56¼ for Pots and $5 62½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 400 bags Laguayra, at 13¾c.@14½c.; 150 bags Maracaibo, at 14¼c.@14½c.; and 300 bags Rio, at 12½c.@14c., ℔ ℔., usual terms.

COTTON—Is in moderate request, and is stiffly held; Middling Uplands at 14¼c.@14½c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ ℔. Sales 800 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The receipts, since our last, have been heavy, and receivers, to-day, were eager to sell, while the demand was restricted; prices of State and Western Flour declined—the market closing tamely. Sales, 14,000 bbls., including superfine State, at $4 25@$4 35; poor to choice Extra State, at $4 65@$5, mainly at $4 70@$4 75; Superfine Western at $4 25@$4 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 60@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $4 65@$5 90; inferior extra Ohio at $5 10@$5 15; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 30 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$4 25	@ $4 35
Extra State	4 65	@ 5 00
Superfine Western	4 25	@ 4 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	4 60	@ 5 80
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 65	@ 5 90
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 10	@ 5 15
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 35	@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	5 05	@ 5 20
Extra Genesee	5 25	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 25	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is quiet at previous prices. Sales, 950 bbls., at $5 75@$6 30 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 35@$9 for very fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in demand, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 65@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Sales 600 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive at $3@$4 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy at $2 80@$2 85 for Jersey, $3 for Caloric, and $3 05@$3 10 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely offered, and has been less sought after, particularly by shippers, at reduced prices. Sales 190,000 bushels, including White Canada, part at $1 27; Canada Club, at $1 10@$1 15; White Western, $1 28@$1 30, chiefly at $1 29@$1 30; Red Western, $1 20@$1 22; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 14@$1 16; Milwaukee Club, unsound to very choice, at 90c.@$1 12; Northwestern Club, at $1 03@$1 07; Chicago Spring, unsound to choice, at 85c.@$1 06 ℔ bushel. Corn is in very good demand at uniform prices. The sales reach 157,500 bushels at 43c.@51c., for very poor to choice new mixed Western; 50c.@53c. for Western Yellow; and 51c for Northern Yellow, ℔ bushel. Rye continues in request, at 68c.@69c. ℔ bushel. Sales 5,500 bushels. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are in moderate demand, including Canadian, at 28c.@31c.; Western, at 29c.@31c., and State at 31c.@32c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River continues quiet, to-day, at 40c.@45c. for shipping, and 50c.@60c., for local use ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—The demand has been pretty brisk, to day, fo desirable lots, partly for export, at buoyant prices, including last year's crop, at, according to quality, from 12c.@24c., ℔ ℔.

METALS—All kinds have been inactive at unchanged quotations.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported to-day of 320 hhds., including Porto Rico at 20c.@25c., and Cuba Muscovado, part at 15c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request, including Common at $2 31¼@$2 37½ ℔ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine have not varied. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand at 80c.@82½c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been very quiet generally, at previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand, and prices have been depressed. Sales 530 bbls., in lots, including Mess, at $15, and Prime at $10@$10 25 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are moderately inquired for at 5¾c.@6¼c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5¼c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Lard continues depressed; sales 400 tcs. and bbls. at 8¼c.@9¼c. ℔ ℔. Beef is selling slowly at $10 25@$11 50 for extra Mess; $8 25@$10 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; prime Mess, $16 50@$18 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is quiet at from 8c.@13c. for Western, and 9c.@15c. for State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is inactive at 3c.@7c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales have been made of 150 tierces at $6 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—Sales 700 bags pepper on private terms.

SUGARS—The demand was very moderate to-day and sales were confined to 410 hhds., nearly Cuba, at $4¼c.@5c., including 232 hhds., in one lot, at 4½c. and 85 boxes Havana at 5¼c.@5½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 22,500 ℔s. chiefly at 8¼c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been made to-day of 500 bbls. at 16c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Light engagements have been reported to-day. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 4½d.@1s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Wheat in bulk and bags, 6d.@7d., and by a foreign vessel, 7½d. in ships bags.; Corn, 5½d.@6d. ℔ bushel; Cotton, ¼d.@5-32d. ℔ ℔.; Resin, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℔ 310 ℔s.; Pork, 3s. ℔ bbl; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ℔ tierce; Tobacco, 30s.@32s. 6d; Lard and Bacon, 20s.@25s.; Tallow, 17s.6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 4½d.@2s.6d.,@2s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. bushel. Bacon and Lard, 27s. 6d.@32s. 6d ℔. ton. For London—Flour, 2s.6d., and by a foreign vessel, 2s. 10½d.@3s ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7¾d ℔ 8½d., and by a foreign vessel 9½d.; Resin, 2s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Pork, 3s ℔ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 7d.@27s.6d.; Cheese, 27s. 6d @30s. ℔ ton. For Havre—Wheat (6,000 bushels) in shipper's bags, at 16c. ℔ bushel.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

	Leaves	For	
FROM EUROPE.			
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	June 12
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 15
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	June 19
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 22
Arago	Southampton	New-York	June 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	June 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	Boston	July 2
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 16
Borussia	Southampton	New York	July 17
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	July 24
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 31
Malacca	Liverpool	New Orleans	Aug. 1
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4
FROM AMERICA.			
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	June 25
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 19
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	June 29
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
America	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 5½ o'clock.

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails, (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

A GENTLEMAN WRITES TO LEA & PERRINS thus: "I have carried a bottle of your Worcestershire Sauce in a tour I have just completed through Spain and Portugal, and believe I owe my present state of health to its use. Your Sauce is Stomachic and I think medicinal. I can with truth say there is nothing in a traveler's baggage so essential to his comfort, at least in these countries, as your Sauce."

For sale by all respectable grocers and fruiterers.

JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, Union-square, late No. 405 Broadway, sole Agents.

PERSONAL

NOTHING IMPROVES THE PERSONAL appearance more than good clean teeth. Dr. WAIT & SON, No. 5 Bond st., fill, clean, extract and insert teeth in the most careful and substantial manner, and on the lowest terms. Refer to Doctors J. O. Pond, Joseph Worster, W. N. Gilchrist, Z. S. Webb and others.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WAR—ITS CAUSE AND REMEDY. Just published, a tract of 20 pages, with the above title, adapted to the times. By LEWIS TAPPAN. For sale at No. 61 John st., third story. Price $1 a hundred. An excellent tract for circulation at this crisis. Persons ordering them by mail can have 36 for 40 cents, including postage. W. E WHITING.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq, President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4.
FOR $4.
AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.
The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons
Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of
ONE DOLLAR.
Any person can learn from them that can read figures Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.
GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 132½ Varick-st., New-York.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st. What everybody says must be true; everybody say they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, AGENT, HAS removed to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted; second hand pianos and melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of musical merchandise at war prices; pianos and melodeons to rent from $2 upwards. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre organs for churches at low prices.

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano forte and singing, desires a home in some first-class family in this City, Brooklyn, or a short distance in the country, where the daily instruction of two or three children in music would be deemed an equivalent for board. The best of reference given and required. Address BUSINESS, Brooklyn Post office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING, WHILE GOING from 24th-st. and 8th-av. to 23d-st., down 23d st. to 10th-av., a small blue enameled back WATCH. The finder, by returning the same to the owner, at No. 335 West 23d st., will be liberally rewarded.

REWARD.—LOST, A YELLOW CANARY BIRD from No. 40 Bond-st. A liberal reward will be paid. W. H. MOORE.

SCHOONER FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—The schooner *Bulrush*, built in Philadelphia in 1853, rebuilt in 1861; 147 tons; rates A 2½ good; is a large carrier; in good order; and is a well found; she cost over $8,000 in 1853, and has had $4,300 laid out upon her in 1861. She lies in the Atlantic dock basin, Brooklyn, near Hamilton ferry, where she will be shown by the ship-keeper on board. Lowest cash price, $3,000. Apply at the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

BAREGE ROBES,

DOUBLE JUPE, FIVE AND SEVEN FLOUNCES.

STILL FURTHER REDUCTION.

ROBES AT $2, FORMER PRICE $6 AND $7.

ROBES AT $3, FORMER PRICE $9 TO $14.

ROBES AT $4, FORMER PRICE $15.

ROBES AT $5, FORMER PRICE $17 50.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

MOURNING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

have now in store a
LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK
OF
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
SUITABLE
FOR THE PRESENT SEASON,
All of which will be offered at
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
ALSO,
100 GRENADINE ROBES,
At $8, $10 and $12,
REDUCED FROM $20, $25 AND $30.
200 BAREGE ROBES,
At $3, $4 and $5,
REDUCED FROM $8, $10 AND $12.
CANAL ST., CORNER OF MERCER.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS HAVE again reduced prices, and now offer the greatest bargains in
Real French Lawns and Organdies at 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d.
Usual prices 2s. and 2s. 6d.
French Bareges at 1s., 1s. 6d. and 2s.
Barege Robes at less than half price.
Grenadine Robes do. do.
Mozambiques, Poplins and other traveling dress goods in most desirable styles and colors.
Also,
Barege Shawls, Chilli Shawls,
Grenadine Shawls and Zephyr Shawls,
at extraordinary low prices
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal st., near Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
LACE MANTILLAS, LACE POINTS, PUSHER AND REAL LACE.
Also a large assortment of
DRY GOODS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
The entire stock must be closed out in 30 days.
By order of the Assignee,
A. C. HODGES.
No. 473 Broadway.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY.
$2 PER DOZEN,
ONE CASE ALL LINEN FINE LADIES HANDKERCHIEFS, WORTH $4
Also, Hemmed-Stitched Handkerchiefs, at 25c. each.
E. E. LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

ALL READERS OF THE TIMES are solicited to peruse the following:

White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	$1 56
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 25
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	90
White French China Soup Tureens, each	1 75
White French China Covered Dishes, each	60
White French China high Fruit Baskets, each	65
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	3 75
Gold Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5 80
Fancy French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	6 50

Also, an
IMMENSE CHOICE
In fancy French China Dinner Sets, at $40 and upward, and all at less than
ONE HALF OF
The usual prices.

Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	$1 65
Bohemian Glass Finger-Bowls, the dozen	1 80
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair	1 50
Ivory handled Dinner Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory handled Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00

LIKEWISE
A fresh lot of
SILVER PLATED WARE.

Silver Plated Tea and Coffee Sets, 6 pieces	15 00
Silver Plated Table Spoons, the dozen	3 50
Silver Plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 50
Silver-plated Tea-Spoons, the dozen	1 25
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, each	4 50
Silver-plated Casters, 6 cut bottles	4 50

SILVER PLATED ICE PITCHERS,
Largest size, handsomely engraved, best quality of plate, and great variety of patterns, at
$6! $6!! $6!!!
WE SHALL OFFER
During the present and coming week extraordinary bargains in
IRON STONE CHINA,
Of the manufacture of John Maddock & Son, Staffordshire, England embracing everything in the way of Dinner, Tea and Toilet sets.
SAMPLES OF THE GOODS
Will be on exhibition in our
FRONT WINDOWS,
all marked in
PLAIN FIGURES.
Orders from the country
ACCOMPANIED WITH THE CASH,
Promptly executed. A remittance must embrace a sufficient sum to pay for package.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIREWORKS.

The public are notified that the undersigned are the

ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENTS

for the sale of EDGE'S First Premium FIREWORKS.

Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 37 Maiden-lane.
S M. CHAMBERS & Co., No. 18 John-st.
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B. J. HART & BROTHER, No. 297 Broadway.
C. A. PECK, Jr., No. 198 Broadway
B. J. LEVY, No. 659 Broadway opp. Bond-st.
GEORGE HOGG, No. 267 Broadway.

EDGE'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of safe fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, joss sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.
Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms.
Orders to be addressed to JOS. G. & I. EDGE.
No. 37 Maiden-lane.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
Displays for public and private exhibitions furnished on the most reasonable terms. Dealers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock. Address orders to C. A. PECK, Jr.,
Dépôt, No. 198 Broadway.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr.; remember the No., 39 John-st.

HADFIELD'S
FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,
DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane.
HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS

STEAMBOAT ENGINES FOR SALE.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine,
65-inch cylinder x 9 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine,
76-inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine,
72-inch cylinder x 11 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine,
40-inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine,
32-inch cylinder x 8 feet stroke
Also, five second-hand steamboat boilers in good order.
Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN LADY would like to take a child or infant a short distance in the country for the Summer, where they would have pure air, pure milk, and a mother's care; the best of references can be given. For an interview, address Mrs. L. P., Box No. 107 *Times* Office, for two days.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—The annual sermon before the Alumni Association will be preached on TUESDAY, the 25th of June, in St. Peter's church, 20th-st., near 9th-av., by Rev. ALFRED STUBBS, D. D., of New-Brunswick. Service to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of 40 feet in length—also, a large propeller yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PARENTS.—AN American lady, occupying a whole house, very pleasantly situated, will take under her especial care one or two infants to bring up by hand. Address MATRON, Station C, corner 4th and West 12th-st.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone and vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to.
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING INDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.
Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.
Send the pills by mail, and oblige,
Your ob't servant,
JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*
Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., Jan. 18, 1861.

H. C. SPALDING.
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent.*

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*
Direct,
D. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING,
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.
They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.
If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effectual remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.
We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.
We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.
Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.
The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.
Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.
Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.
Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—THE PASTIME'S DREAM—CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

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SOUTH'S, No. 702 Broadway—Church's Painting, "THE HOMES"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

No movement of importance among the Federal troops, aside from the ordinary arrivals and departures, appears to have taken place in the vicinity of Washington yesterday. Our lines are being strengthened daily whenever such a proceeding seems necessary, and will doubtless soon be, if they are not already, in a condition to withstand the onset of the fifty thousand rebel troops which are reported to be ready to attempt the capture of the Capital.

The good effects of the battle of Booneville, in which Gen. LYON gave the Secessionists of Missouri such a wholesome lesson, are rapidly developing themselves. Those who have been wavering in their fidelity to the Government, are now steadfast in their faith, while those who have been only "moderate Secessionists," are Secessionists no longer. The Mayor of Lexington, following the lead of the Governor, has fled to parts unknown, and for his successor a decided Union man has been chosen, who is sustained by the almost unanimous voice of the citizens. The rebel forces having failed to make a stand at Lexington, as expected, it is now thought that Gen. LYON will proceed to the Southwest, where, in conjunction with Col SEIGEL'S command at Springfield, he will offer battle to BEN MCCULLOCH, or any other rebel leader who may present himself. Another capture of Secessionists, with arms and ammunition, was made at Liberty on the 19th inst.

A dispatch from Hagerstown gives important information relative to the condition of affairs at Harper's Ferry. Col. STONE'S advance, it seems, had not reached the Ferry yesterday morning. The last of the Confederate scouts were seen on Thursday, on which day there was a skirmish between a party of them and the Sharpsburgh Home Guard, in which two or three of the former were killed. It is stated at the Ferry that there is a body of fifteen hundred or two thousand rebels about three miles below, on the Winchester Road, but they do not show themselves. The rebel pickets have disappeared from opposite Williamsport, also, but they are known to be concealed about two miles further back, and it is generally believed at Williamsport tha Gen. JOHNSTON himself, with four regiments, is only about seven miles from that place. No movements of Federal troops in Western Maryland are reported.

The agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at Martinsburgh, reports that all the property of the Company at that point has been destroyed by the rebels—forty-eight locomotives, and a large number of gondola and coal cars. They surrounded the property with piles of wood, and then set it on fire. Upwards of five thousand rebel troops are reported as still at Martinsburgh.

Our dispatch from Fortress Monroe this morning discloses the manner in which the rebels obtained knowledge of Gen. BUTLER'S movements previous to the battle of Great Bethel. It appears that a member of the Third New-York Regiment, named L. W. CLARK, deserted on the night before the battle, and gave the rebel leaders full information. This man is now at Richmond, but the Confederates refuse to receive him into their service. This intelligence is received through a member of the Vermont Regiment who was a prisoner at Yorktown, but who has been exchanged, and is now again with his regiment at the Fortress. The rebel force at Yorktown he reports as very large, with accessions arriving daily. The City of Richmond is suffering from incendiary fires. Last week a storehouse containing considerable property was destroyed, and on Saturday night the steamer *Glen Cove*, which has been fitted up by the rebels for war purposes, was burned to the water's edge.

Government evidently made a great mistake in not completing the destruction of the rebel batteries at Acquia Creek, and landing a sufficient force there to hold the terminus of the railroad to Richmond. It will now prove a much harder task than it would have been three weeks ago. The rebels now have between two and three thousand men there, a Dahlgreen gun and several rifled cannon. The occupation of the place by the Government would have prevented the transmission of large quantities of supplies to the rebels at Richmond, which have been furnished by their sympathisers in Maryland.

The operator at St. Johns, N. F., telegraphs the appearance near Cape Race of a suspicious looking screw steamer, which would not answer signals.

The schooner *Hannah M Johnson*, which recently arrived at this port as a prize, in charge of an officer of the United States brig-of-war *Perry*, has been fitted out by the Board of Underwriters and the Union Defence Committee, for a cruise among the Bahama Islands on the lookout for privateers. She has on board two rifled cannon, and has a crew of twenty men. She at present lies off the Battery.

The Thirty-first Regiment of New-York Volunteers, Col. PRATT, finally left the Park Barracks yesterday afternoon and departed for Washington, *via* the New-Jersey Railroad. A number of stragglers were left behind. Previous to starting, the regiment was presented with a regimental standard, furnished by the merchants of "the Swamp" ISAAC H. BAILEY, Esq, made the presentation speech.

Our full dispatch of the news by the *Anglo Saxon*, which passed Cape Race on Sunday last, did not reach us until last evening, owing to some disarrangement of the telegraph lines. Her advices are to the 14th inst. The *Great Eastern* was expected to leave Liverpool in about a fortnight, with three regiments of infantry, a field battery of artillery, and a number of horses—destination Quebec. This reinforcement of the troops stationed in Canada provoked much comment in England, and many characterized the proceedings as an insult to the United States. The annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association had been held at Manchester, at which somewhat discouraging reports were made as to the result of exertions to procure a supply independent of America. Increased efforts in India and Western Africa were urged. The news of the settlement of the Syrian question is confirmed. A Christian Governor is to rule over Lebanon for over three years, under the protection of the Porte. Poland, it is stated, will soon be declared in a state of siege, by the Russian Government, in consequence of representations made by the new Governor. Two more slavers are reported to have been captured on the coast of Africa, one of which was a Boston vessel, with 900 negroes on board.

The steamship *De Soto*, which arrived yesterday from Havana on the 20th inst, brings important intelligence from several of the West India Islands. The report of the total loss of the steamship *Zulu*, which we published a few days ago, is fully confirmed. The health of Havana continued good for the season, but there were several cases of yellow fever, pronounced to be of a most violent type, and it was feared that it would prove very fatal during the Summer. From San Domingo, our advices indicate that Spain, in her occupation of San Domingo, is likely to have more trouble than she anticipated from the inhabitants. Insurrections had broken out in various parts of the Island, and it was reported five important towns in the interior had fortified themselves, and with the assistance of the Haytians intended to resist the Spanish authorities. Stories of massacres by the Spanish troops were prevalent—and in some instances known to be true—seven persons at Azua having been shot, and forty-three others sent to jail. Arrests were quite common, and Gen. VALERIO, in a proclamation addressed to the people of his district, had decreed the penalty of death against any man known to tamper with the soldiers, and ordered his troops to fire upon all groups of more than three persons met in the streets after 7 o'clock in the evening. From Barbados we learn that the weather continued unfavorable for sugar making.

By the steamship *Ariel*, which left Aspinwall on the 15th inst, we have later intelligence from New-Granada and the South Pacific. She brings the California mails, and about a million in treasure, but the news from the Golden State has been anticipated. The reports from New-Granada are so contradictory that it is impossible to decide upon the exact condition of affairs there,—whether MOSQUERA has entered Bogota in triumph, or has been defeated when the Capital was supposed to be in his grasp. The news from the South Pacific is of very little importance. Money matters at Valparaiso and elsewhere continued in a very unsatisfactory condition.

The bark *Augusta*, of Sag Harbor, was seized at Greenport, on Sunday afternoon last, by Deputy-Marshal HORTON, of this City, on suspicion that she was being fitted out for an illegal venture to the Coast of Africa. The *Augusta* is about 350 tons burden, and for many years has been sent out by her owner, W. G. H. COOPER, as a whaler. Recently, however, she passed into the hands of Messrs. OAKSMITH & Co, and was by them taken to Greenport three weeks ago.

We have news from the Pacific side to the 12th inst, by the Pony Express which left San Francisco on that day. The *Golden Age* had sailed for Panama, having on board a great number of passengers, the United States mails, and about $800,000 in treasure. Business continued tolerably brisk in San Francisco. The news of the advance of the Federal forces into Virginia and the death of ELLSWORTH, had reached there by Express, and created the greatest excitement. The Union feeling was much intensified in consequence.

At Special Term of the Supreme Court, Justice HOGEBOOM, yesterday afternoon decided, among other cases, that of GREEN *vs.* Mayor WOOD, giving judgment for the relator on the demurrer, with leave to Mr. WOOD to amend his return on payment of costs, within 20 days, otherwise a peremptory *mandamus* to issue.

On the Stock Exchange yesterday, there was an advance of 2 ℘ cent. on Tennessee Bonds, and ¾ ℘ cent. on Missouris. New-York Central also advanced ⅛@¼ ℘ cent., closing 73⅜@½. Exchange 105½@106 ℘ cent. The weekly Bank return shows a decrease of $1,827,000 in Loans and Discounts, and a gain of $1,199,000 in Specie.

Flour and Wheat were plenty and depressed, yesterday. Corn was active and buoyant. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Cotton, which was gradually advancing. Also for Rice, Sugars, Coffee, Whisky, Resin and Tallow. Spirits Turpentine was in good request, as were likewise Hops and Tobacco. Provisions were quiet and prices favored buyers. Metals, Oils, Hay, Fish, Fruit, Hides, Leather, Seeds and Spices were inactive. Very light freight engagements were reported.

Dangers Ahead.

Our military correspondent, who writes from the most advanced portion of our troops at Arlington Heights, sets forth some strong grounds for apprehending a serious disaster in that quarter. It seems to be pretty well established that the rebels are able to throw at least 50,000 men upon our troops, upon the other side of the Potomac, within twenty-four hours, while our whole force beyond the Potomac consists of thirteen regiments of only 800 men each,—but little over 10,000 in all. This disparity of force is certainly alarming. It is true, there are something like 30,000 American troops on this side the Potomac, in the neighborhood of Washington;—but it would not be easy to throw all these across the river in time to prevent a defeat, even if the safety of Washington would permit their withdrawal. A considerable time would necessarily be consumed in crossing so wide a river by the means at command of our troops.

Everything favors the belief that the rebels intend to strike a sudden blow at some point of our lines. They are not at all likely to await the tightening of the coils by which we intend to strangle them. Their safety consists in breaking the coil,—rather than in resisting its strength. They have able Generals, vigorous and energetic in action, as well as skillful in their plans; and it is the height of absurdity to suppose that they will stand by as idle spectators until all the elaborate and complicated arrangements of Gen. SCOTT are ripe for execution. They will make a dash at some point of our extended lines, in the hope to inspire new courage in their own troops by inflicting a signal defeat upon ours.

It is stated, on good authority, that the rebels have 30,000 troops at the Junction already,—that this number is constantly swelled by the daily arrival of regiments from Richmond,—and that Gen. JOHNSON is marching to join them with the 10,000 which he took from Harper's Ferry. The approach of such a force may well incite our Government to make the most prompt and effective measures to meet them. It is certainly of the utmost importance that we should not be so entirely absorbed in our own plans as to overlook those of the enemy.

THE TRAITORS AT FREDERICK.—The telegraph has announced the arrival at Monnocacy Junction, three miles from Frederick, Md., of a regiment of United States troops. The boldness with which the Maryland Legislature, now sitting at Frederick, have concocted and passed acts of treasonable legislation, sufficiently indicates how the active strength of Maryland Secessionists is increasing as the desperation of their cause is made more apparent by the ill success and retreats of the rebels in Virginia. One branch, if not both, has passed, in violation of the State Constitution, an *ex post facto* bill, designed to shield the Baltimore rioters from the punishment due them for their treasonable acts on the 19th of April; another to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy; and a third denouncing the United States for its "invasion" of Maryland. It is evident that neither the force of public opinion nor the Home Guards of Frederick are strong enough to hold in check a treasonable uprising in that city which should be made as a part of a preconcerted movement in all portions of the State. The troops have not arrived a moment too soon.

Consistency of Secession.

Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, has just issued two proclamations. One announces to the world the important fact, which has hitherto been clothed in some obscurity, that the people of Virginia by a very large majority of votes, lawfully cast, have resolved to withdraw from the Federal Union and unite themselves with the Confederate States. The other proclamation is in the nature of an appeal to the people of Northwestern Virginia, over whose loyalty to the powers at Richmond a cloud is supposed to rest, to return to their duty and follow the fortunes of the Confederates. Both addresses are in the TIMES of to-day, and will, of course, be read with interest.

Gov. LETCHER is so ignoble a man, so false, so cowardly, and so much despised even among the people of Virginia, who have found out his unworthiness in the recent times of trial, that there is nothing to gain in exposing his official shortcomings. If he were not so abject a tool in the hands of the usurpers of Virginia, he would long since have been superseded as an incumbrance to the movements of the rebels.

Gov. LETCHER commences his appeal to the people of Northwestern Virginia with the following huge lie:

"The sovereign people of Virginia, *unbiased, and by their own free choice*, have by a majority of nearly one hundred thousand qualified voters, severed the ties that heretofore bound them to the Government of the United States."

On reading this, the thoughts of every one must at once recur to the famous and infamous letter of Senator MASON, which was published previously to the election to which LETCHER alludes, with a view to settle the principles that should govern Virginians in giving their "unbiased" suffrages on secession. The conclusion to which Senator MASON arrived was this: that every Virginian should cast his vote in favor of the withdrawal of the State from the Union—that if any voter could not conscientiously and heartily do this, he should not vote at all; and finally, if his feelings disinclined him to coöperate actively with the Secessionists in the policy thus forecast, it would be his duty to leave the State! That opinion came *ex cathedra*, and was accepted as the authorized exposition of duty in the premises. And the tyranny of public sentiment, no less than the presence of 50,000 rebel bayonets, enforced it in every part of Virginia save the Northwest, which happily remained and still remains free. So much for the unbiased election.

Gov. LETCHER bases his appeal to Northwestern Virginians to be faithful to the rest of the State, on the ground that they of the Northwest have been fairly beaten at the polls:

"You, as well as the rest of the State, have cast your vote fairly, and the majority is against you. It is the duty of good citizens to yield to the will of the State. The bill of rights has proclaimed 'that the people have a right to uniform government;' and therefore, that no government separate from, or independent of the Government of Virginia, ought to be respected or established within the limits thereof."

This argument is very clear, and worthy of a better head than LETCHER'S. And it contains a proposition in governmental policy, of such obvious truth and reasonableness, that we do not hesitate to apply it to the solution of a problem of much larger proportions than Gov. LETCHER is studying. The Constitution of the United States is practically a "bill of rights" to the American people. It secures to them the right to a "uniform Government," and it is impossible therefore to allow a Government "separate from or independent of the Government of the United States, to be formed within the limits thereof." Does Gov. LETCHER "see it?"

After having appealed to the patriotism and reason of the Northwest Virginians, Gov. LETCHER begs and cajoles them towards the close of his proclamation. He admits that they have been wronged by Eastern Virginia in the matter of unfair taxation, for many years past; but the seaboard rulers have repented now. "The State, by a majority of 59,000, has put the two sections of the State on an equality in this respect." But why? Simply because the Eastern aristocrats were alarmed for their possessions, and wanted the brave sons of Northwestern Virginia to defend them. It was selfish fear and not a sense of justice that led to the tardy reformation of the Government of Virginia, and the admission of the free whites of the West to a footing of equality with the slaveholding and arrogant rich men of Eastern Virginia.

Finally, Gov. LETCHER expresses much confidence that the loyal citizens of Northwestern Virginia will rally to "rescue their firesides and altars from the pollution of a reckless and ruthless enemy." And he adds, "The men of the Southern Confederate States glory in coming to your rescue." Precisely so; and that is just what Northwestern Virginia is afraid of. When Eastern Virginia has taken care of its own "firesides" and "altars," and can present them as models of domestic peace and quietness, it will be time enough to call on the people of the Northwest, who have as yet nothing to complain of, to seek a like blessing.

COL. FREMONT'S DEPARTMENT.—Some of the Western people are complaining of the very great extent of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S military department, which reaches from the Blue Ridge, in Virginia, to the Rocky Mountains of the Far West. In the facts of the campaign, there is no reason for complaining of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S department. It has been the best ordered of any, and has no sorry blunder to blot the history of the campaign. Gen. LYON in Missouri, Gen. PRENTISS at Cairo, and Col. WALLACE in Western Virginia, if acting under Gen. MCCLELLAN, have done honor to their head. Let us have, then, no groundless complaints.

We believe it has not been expected to continue Gen. MCCLELLAN in full charge of the entire Mississippi Basin. It has been supposed, and so generally published and accepted, that Col. FREMONT is to take the head of the grand army of the Mississippi Valley, which will, in due time, make its descent upon the States of the Lower Mississippi. He will thus relieve Gen. MCCLELLAN of a portion of his present large department.

Health of the Army—The Sanitary Commission.

Whether or no we are going to have any great battles during the Summer in Virginia or elsewhere, with their immense rolls of killed, wounded and missing, is still in the hands of fate and Gen. SCOTT; but certain it is that the grand volunteer army we have in camp and in the field is now subject to the most imminent peril from the ravages of an enemy far more to be feared than the fiercest of mortal foes. Nearly a hundred thousand men, from "bleak and chilly" New-England, from New-York, and from the high latitudes of the Northwest, have been suddenly precipitated into the low, unwholesome regions of Southeastern Virginia, and along the line of the Potomac; and there subjected to moral and physical conditions radically differing from any within their experience; suffering also from the most defective sanitary regulations, and a badly managed commissariat. This, too, at a season of the year when, of all times, danger is most to be apprehended among troops unacclimated and unaccustomed to the hard routine of camp life. It seems almost providential that thus far no epidemic or other serious malady has made any headway among them, and that the records of the various camp hospitals and surgeons have exhibited a general condition of health almost without parallel.

But ominous signs in certain localities now lead us to fear that these things may soon show their effects in a fearful manner, unless the most thorough means are forthwith adopted to guard against threatening evils. In more than one of the camps we now hear of the outbreak of maladies which might well produce the most painful apprehension—maladies, too, which are generated by causes plainly within our power to prevent; but which, if not speedily controlled, will soon appear on the mortality rolls in figures of the most portentous magnitude. We raise a warning voice now while it is yet time, and before the appalling experience with our volunteers in Mexico is again repeated. We do not desire to produce undue alarm; but we do desire that adequate provision be made beforehand by Government and by the people to prevent those calamities, which, if not effectually prevented, we shall be soon called upon to deplore. Eternal vigilance is the only safeguard against the ravages of those fatal epidemics, endemics, and diseases resulting from professional ignorance or neglect, which so often decimate great military camps, and defeat the highest courage and the best appointed operations of strategy. This war is emphatically the people's war, and it ought to be waged in the light of the highest science and intelligence, and with the tenderest regard for the health and comfort of our citizen soldiers. Every wise measure intended to effect this will be eminently popular, and redound to our national glory at home and abroad.

A week ago we noticed the formation in Washington of the Sanitary Commission for the volunteers, and its approval by the Army Medical Bureau and by the Government. The Commission has already commenced its operations, and has been successful in inaugurating various schemes of the most vital importance to the health and efficiency of the volunteers, one of which, the reinspection of all recruits, has already been carried out with the most decisive and beneficial results.

The plan of organization and method of action of the body, is briefly this: The Commission is divided into two branches, one of *inquiry*, the other of *advice*. The first branch takes note of the real condition and wants of the various bodies of troops, consults with the officers, surgeons, chaplains and privates, and suggests and urges upon the public authorities whatever improvements intelligence and science may suggest. It explores camps, quarters, forts, tents and hospitals; investigates theoretically and practically all questions of diet and cooking, the economizing, changing or exchanging of rations, clothing and body gear, climate, malaria and contagions, ventilation, vaccination, camp and hospital sites, &c.; and treats all such questions from the highest ground, with the newest light of science, and the latest teachings of experience in the great continental wars.

The second branch, that of *advice*, attends to the practical execution of the various plans suggested. It obtains for them the approval of the Medical Bureau and of the Government; it makes sure, by inspection, urgency and explanation, by influence and all proper methods, of their actual accomplishment; it enforces upon careless or ignorant officials the various regulations adopted, and complains to the Department of disobedience, sloth or neglect; it secures uniformity of plans and harmony of action between the States; it looks after the necessary ways and means, solicits donations from State Treasuries or private beneficence, and methodizes and reduces to serviceableness the vague, disproportioned and haphazard benevolence of the public.

The Commission grows out of no charges of negligence or incompetency in the Government or the regular Medical Bureau, but acts in full harmony with them both. The sudden and enormous increase of volunteer forces renders this kind of agency necessary, to provide for such humanitary and scientific action as the laws do not and cannot provide for.

The various insurance companies, and medical and scientific bodies, and all who are able to appreciate the immense value of such an auxiliary, should take hold of this matter promptly. The eminent and patriotic gentlemen who have been appointed on the Commission—and when we mention that Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of this city, and the illustrious Prof. BACHE, of Washington, are its chief officers, we set at rest all doubt as to its character and motives—offer their time and services gratuitously to their country; but, as every one will at once see, they need a small active scientific corps of traveling and local agents, while the incidental expenses also will be heavy, as Government furnishes them nothing, except its general countenance and aid, and a central office at Washington. Fifty thousand dollars placed immediately in the hands of this Commission would probably save tens of millions to the Government, while its value in preventing and providing against suffering, and in saving human life, can only be estimated by those who know how the epidemics from which sanitary science can furnish an absolute immunity, now imperil our gallant fellow-soldiers in the camp and at the seat of war.

The appeal of this Commission to the public will be found in another column.

Interesting from Fort Pickens.

We publish this morning a very admirable report of affairs in the National and the Rebel camps at Fort Pickens, from the pen of the special correspondent of the London *Times*. On the same day he was shown through both camps by their commanding officers, and permitted to explore and examine every preparation made on either side. Such a thing, as he himself remarks, was probably never before known in the history of war. Mr. RUSSELL'S description is minute, graphic and picturesque—and, read in connection with the capital Chart of the vicinity which we have received from our own correspondent, it gives the public a very clear insight into the condition of affairs in that quarter.

We learn several things from Mr. RUSSELL'S letter of very great importance. The first and foremost is, that Fort Pickens is unquestionably impregnable to any assault that the Confederates can make upon it. The second is, that the reason of Gen. BRAGG for not making an effort to capture Fort Pickens before its defences became so formidable, was, that he had no ammunition for the purpose. According to Mr. RUSSELL, there was not, when he passed through BRAGG'S batteries and explored his magazines, enough powder on hand for one day's firing; and the shell were of the most rude and dangerous casting, showing much lack of skill in their preparation.

Mr. RUSSELL was greatly surprised, not only at the inferior artillery of Gen. BRAGG'S investing batteries, and the lack of other agencies of successful attack, but also, and perhaps most of all, at the unaccountable action of the Federal Government in permitting the batteries to be erected that menaced Fort Pickens. The American people have long shared Mr. RUSSELL'S surprise; and to this day, the policy at Fort Pickens is the greatest mystery of the campaign. When Mr. RUSSELL was at Pensacola, he saw no reason why the Federal forces in Fort Pickens, the navy coöperating, did not disperse Gen. BRAGG'S army and reoccupy the Government property. Many other persons of sound judgment, then and since, have deemed a triumph over the rebels at Pensacola feasable. Why has it not been attempted?

It looks to many persons as if the Federal Government had abstained from offensive operations at Pensacola merely to oblige the Confederates, to whom the conflict would have been inconvenient and possibly disastrous. Only a few days since it was published that Gen. BRAGG had sent word to Capt. BROWN, of Fort Pickens, not to return a shot if one was fired from the rebel batteries, for the firing from the latter *might* be a mistake!

Isn't war of this sort, where one side has the exclusive arrangement of the time and manner of the battle, a huge farce? Capt. BROWN should have answered this message by a summons to Gen. BRAGG to disperse his forces or surrender. He had force enough to make his demand imperative;—and if not, he should have more. Every possible opportunity has been given the rebel forces to perfect their preparations. They have been allowed to construct batteries one after another, to mount guns in plain sight of the fort they are destined to destroy; and the utmost care has been taken not to interrupt their proceedings. This looks a good deal too much like inviting defeat. The people have thus far been very patient with this mode of conducting a war,—but they will not tolerate it much longer.

STEAMERS BETWEEN FRANCE AND NEW-YORK.—We read in the last French papers that NAPOLEON III. holds fast to the idea of organizing a regular service with the United States. In the year 1858 concessions were made for this purpose to a company at Havre, who, in order to carry this project successfully through, had entered into partnership with several capitalists and bankers. The war of Italy, and perhaps, also, the insufficiency of the capital realized, had compelled this company to postpone its operations to a more auspicious time. The project has just been resumed upon an entirely new basis, the principal feature of which is that the French Government will make an advance of 18,000,000 of francs, without interest, to the Transatlantic Steamship Company, to be reimbursed in annual installments of one million each. In consideration of this grant the company will establish a line of sixteen steamers, running between France, New-York, Martinique and Aspinwall.

Senator McDougall, of California.

The new Senator of the United States, from California, Gen. JAMES A. MCDOUGALL, arrived yesterday in the *Ariel, en route* for Washington. He is an independent Union Democrat, and as such was elected by a combination of Douglas men and Republicans in the California Legislature last May. It is understood that he will support earnestly the policy of the Administration in asserting the power of the Federal Government over all the States of the Union.

Gen. MCDOUGALL is a lawyer of fine abilities, and his popular, genial manners have rendered him a successful politician. A native of Albany County, New-York, he studied law with Judge WOODRUFF, of this City, and removed, in 1837, to Illinois, of which State he was twice elected Attorney General. He went to California in 1849, and was soon afterward elected Attorney-General of that State. He was elected member of Congress from the San Francisco District in 1852. These were the only offices he held, we believe, prior to his election to the United States Senate.

He is said to be an old personal friend of President LINCOLN, with whom he practised law in the same circuit in Illinois; and their mutual regard for each other has never been marred by political differences. Of Senator DOUGLAS he was a devoted friend throughout his career, and had the great Illinois Senator lived, Gen. MCDOUGALL would have stood shoulder to shoulder with him in defence of the Government of the Union against all traitors.

CORRECTION.—In our yesterday's issue, we stated that a sailor was being tried at the Navy-Yard, on a charge of having pulled Capt. MULLANY'S nose. We are assured that this is an entire mistake. The accused struck Capt. MULLANY a blow, and he, in conformity with the regulations, reported the matter to the Secretary of the Navy, for his action. The man is now tried on the charge of striking a blow. A letter written by the accused to Capt. MULLANY, asking his pardon for the offence, has been laid before the Court.

MURDER OF THE FIRST MATE OF AN AMERICAN VESSEL AT HAVANA.—The steamship *Columbia*, which arrived from Havana yesterday, brought as prisoner CHAS. RAMEZ, a Chilian, charged with the murder of R. M. EMORY, first mate of the American bark *Ocean Traveler*, of Belfast, Maine, at the port of Havana, on the 17th of May. It seems that on that date a scuffle occurred on board the vessel between the mate and RAMEZ, arising out of the insolence of the latter, during which RAMEZ inflicted a stab upon the mate, from the effects of which he died on the 20th of June. The prisoner was taken to the United States District Attorney's office, where an order for his commitment was made out. Another hand on board the *Ocean Traveler*, named JOHN MYERS, is implicated in the murder, but he now lies sick in the hospital at Havana.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

What is Said of the Shipment of Troops to Canada.

Annual Meeting of the Cotton Supply Association.

THE NEW ITALIAN MINISTRY.

Poland to be Declared in a State of Siege.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, June 24.

Owing to the telegraph line giving out on Saturday night, and not getting in working order yesterday, we were unable to transmit the full dispatch by the *Anglo Saxon* (from Liverpool on the 13th, and Londonderry on the 14th inst) until to-day.

The *Anglo Saxon* reports that she attempted to pass through the Straits of Belle Isle, but there being so much field-ice she was compelled to come around.

The *Anglo Saxon* failed to bring the regular telegraphic dispatch of the latest news from Londonderry.

The steamship *Great Eastern* was expected to leave Liverpool in about a fortnight, with three regiments of infantry, a field battery of artillery, and a number of horses for Quebec. It is admitted that this movement is suggested by the American difficulties, but it is merely for protection, and will only raise the garrison from its present weak state to what it was ten years ago. The movement is regarded by some as an insult to the United States.

The London *Times*, in replying to the indignation of the Northern States against England, shows what little cause England has to sympathize with the American Government, and says that she will assuredly not rejoice at the military successes of either of the belligerents.

The British Ministers were defeated in the House of Commons by a majority of 103 on the proposition to bestow one of the seats by disfranchisement on the new Metropolitan borough.

The bill repealing the paper duty had finally passed the House of Lords.

The annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association had been held at Manchester, and the result of the exertions of the Association were reported to be as rather discouraging. Increased efforts in India and Western Africa to raise a supply were urged, in view of the American trouble.

It is asserted that Count CAVOUR'S death will hasten the recognition of Italy by France.

The Paris Bourse: rentes 67f. 75c.

The new Italian Ministry has been formed. Baron RICASOLI is President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The illness of GARIBALDI is officially denied.

Spain and France have signed a treaty for securing the possession of the Antilles.

The Syrian question has been settled in Conference. It was resolved that a Christian Governor of Lebanon be appointed for three years, to be in subordination to the Porte.

The Calcutta and China mails have been telegraphed.

The British and French Embassy is established at Peking.

Everything is quiet in Japan.

From Melbourne trade is quiet. The monthly gold shipment was over 128,000 ounces.

The war in New-Zealand has been terminated by the unconditional surrender of the natives.

The slaver *Nightingale*, of Boston, from Liverpool, was captured by the *Saratoga*, on the West Coast of Africa, with 900 slaves on board. A British vessel also captured a slaver.

The British squadron bombarded and destroyed Porto Novo, killing 700 natives.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Court of Chancery has confirmed the decree of the lower Court restricting the manufacture of Kossuth Hungarian notes.

The London *Times*, in an editorial on the decision of the French Government on American difficulties, which is in complete accordance with that of England, says that it must tend to convince all reasonable Americans that in English acts there is neither hostility nor double dealing.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* confirms the settlement of the Syrian question on the terms already announced. It adds, order will be maintained in the mountains by recruits from the inhabitants of the country. Turkish troops will only be had to advance into Lebanon on the requisition of the Governor.

The Bourse is firm. Rentes higher, 68f.

ITALY.

The *Opinione*, of Turin, says the list of the new Ministry is already published a definitive, with one or two slight modifications, including the direction of the War Ministry for two months by Baron RICASOLI.

SPAIN.

The American war had caused such an advance in the prices of cotton that many small factories had been obliged to close, thus throwing thousands of workmen out of employment.

The Spanish Admiral has received instructions that if the Emperor of Morocco refuses to exchange Litus for Margadore, the Spanish squadron is to take possession of the latter place by force.

POLAND.

It was stated at Warsaw that Poland would soon be declared in a state of siege, in consequence of the representations made by the new Governor of Poland.

INDIA.

The India mails reached Marseilles on the 12th inst. The American portion of them is to go forward per the *Europa*.

A private telegram, dated May 16, reports business very quiet, and the market for yarns lower.

Seizure of a Suspected Slaver at Greenport.

The well-known old Sag Harbor whaler, the bark *Augusta*, was seized at Greenport, L. I., on Sunday afternoon last, by Deputy Marshal HORTON, of this City, on suspicion that her owners were fitting her out for an illegal venture to the Coast of Africa.

Marshal HORTON has been at Greenport, *incog.* for ten days past, gathering facts about a vessel supposed to have run the blockade at New-Orleans, and in his peregrinations learned some particulars about the bark *Augusta*, which induced him to prolong his visit, and finally to seize the suspected vessel. On Sunday afternoon the Marshal walked on board, and after questioning the ship keeper as to what there was on board, presented to that astonished individual his card, and told him to strike his colors, and then he would relieve him from further duty on board that vessel for the present. The colors were hauled down, the hatches sealed, and the vessel will probably be brought to New-York the present week. The owners of the craft had directed the ship keeper to clean up the vessel a little Sunday morning, as they expected company on board that afternoon. It is hardly necessary to say that the expected visitors did not make their appearance.

The *Augusta* is an old whaler of about 350 tons burden. She was owned by W. G. H. COOPER, of Sag Harbor, up to her recent return from a whaling voyage, when she was purchased by OAKSMITH & Co. Three weeks ago she was taken to Greenport, where, it is alleged, she was being fitted out for a slave voyage. It is said that there is ample evidence to show the illegal character of the intended voyage and that the captain who was to have taken command of her is known.

Congressional Election.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Monday, June 24.

H. B. WRIGHT, Union candidate for Congress from the Twelfth Congressional District, is elected over D. K. RANDALL, Democrat, by an overwhelming majority.

Congressional Nominations.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 24.

Col. CHARLES BIDDLE has been nominated by the Democrats for Congress in the Second District. The Republican candidate is CHARLES O'NEIL.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

NEARLY $1,000,000 IN SPECIE.

Contradictory Reports from Bogota.

The United States Mail steamship *Ariel*, Capt. Wilson, arrived at this port yesterday morning, having left Aspinwall on June 15.

The Panama *Star and Herald* of June 15th notices the following naval movements:

The United States steamer *Wyoming* sailed from San Francisco for Panama on the 20th of May.

The sloop-of-war *St. Mary's* had arrived at San Francisco on the 16th May, in 44 days from Panama.

The United States steamer-of-war *Narragansett*, Capt. Hunt, arrived in this port from Callao on the night of the 11th inst., all well on board. This vessel brings no late news.

The United States steamer of war *Wyoming* may be daily looked for at this port from San Francisco.

H. B. M.'s steam frigate *Termagant* arrived in this port on Saturday, the 1st inst., from Mexico, bringing half a million of dollars for Europe.

H. B. M.'s gun boat *Lyrdrail* returned from Porto Bello to Aspinwall, on the 4th inst.

The British ship-of-war ..., Capt. Graham, sailed on the 10th inst. for the Sandwich Islands.

The French corvette *Bayonnaise*, 26 guns, Capt. Maillet, arrived in this port from Paita, on the morning of the 10th inst.

FROM BOGOTA.

Dates from Bogota are to May 4, and from Carthagena to June 2. The correspondent of the *Star* writes from the latter place:

"You will have received by the *Carlota* the news from the interior, which places Gen. Mosquera in a worse position than he anticipated, as he has found it is not quite so easy to walk into the Capitol, and the forces of the General Government have turned out stronger than he imagined. After a very hard-fought battle on the 25th of April, both parties retired, and there was a suspension of hostilities for two days. After the expiration of this term, Gen. Paris, who had been informed that Gen. Obando was marching to join Mosquera, sent part of his forces to cut him off, which they succeeded in doing, defeating them completely and killing Obando. It appears there was another great battle, but not decisive, between the forces of Mosquera and Paris on the 8th of May. The Conservatives here say that Mosquera got the worst of it, and the Liberals maintain the reverse, but no one knows positively anything about it. It is ascertained, however, that many of the principal officers were killed and wounded on both sides. The Liberals say that Mosquera wrote, under date 5th of May, that that very day he was going with the whole of his forces to occupy the capital; but this is the 2d of June, which makes just twenty-eight days since that letter, and we have not yet heard of his being in Bogota, although he was only about six or eight leagues distant from the city. The general impression here is, that he has been either entirely defeated, or that Gen. Paris has intercepted with his forces all communication between Mosquera and this coast.

The fact is, we have no reliable news from there later than the 4th of May, and all is mere report and conjecture. No one has come down since that date, and we don't know what to make of it.

There is a report that Col. Quintero Jacome (who defeated Gen. ... in Ocana) was completely defeated by St. ..., the constitutional President of the State of Santander, and that the former was killed, but this may be true or otherwise, and requires confirmation.

The Liberal fleet, composed of four schooners and one brig, left here on the 25th ult., in the direction of Santa Martha or Rio Hacha, where they were to receive troops, and then go in pursuit of the Government vessels of war which ran away from Aspinwall."

SOUTH AMERICA.

The *Mercurio*, of Valparaiso, says under date of May 17:

"The unsatisfactory state of things, to which we have had occasion to call attention in our late reviews has undergone but little improvement and consequently transactions continue restricted. Nevertheless so far as this place is concerned, confidence appears to be gradually returning.

In Santiago there has been a meeting held by the principal capitalists, for the purpose of considering what means could be adopted that might contribute to restore confidence in the midst of the present state of general insolvency among our landed proprietors; but we are sorry to say, these discussions have led to no result, and we can only look to time for remedy of the present evils. Meanwhile the inevitable consequences of the withdrawal of capital from circulation must tend to clear up doubts as to the standing and solvency of our commercial community in general, and we may then look for a healthy reaction.

There is no quotable rate of discount, for although there is a general demand for money, our banking establishments and other capitalists refuse to lend. From the data, however, we have been able to collect, it is evident that the present scarcity of coin does not arise from its having been exported, but to its withdrawal in consequence of the total want of confidence.

With the present scarcity of money, punctuality in payments cannot be expected, even amongst our most respectable merchants; but, where there is no reason to doubt, creditors show every consideration; and consequently the violent shocks which, under similar circumstances, would be experienced in Europe or the United States, are thus avoided amongst us.

The difficulties of our present situation have again revived the scheme, formerly contemplated, of establishing a Bank of Bankruptcies, and now with greater probability of its being carried into effect.

It may well be believed, under the circumstances just described, transactions must continue on a very reduced scale. Such has particularly been the case in imports, and the export trade is suffering much, as well from the depreciation of our principal articles of produce in the European markets, as from the scarcity of vessels and consequent high freights."

From Paita, we are informed that on the 23d ult., a severe shock of earthquake was felt at 2½ P. M., which, however, was attended with no serious injury.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of Three Pony Expresses—Scarcity of Sailors at San Francisco—Trade Brisk—Political Matters—The News of the Advance into Virginia—More Treasure on the Way, &c.

Fort Kearney, Saturday, June 22.

The Pony Express passed this morning, bringing the following news:

San Francisco, Tuesday, June 5.

Arrived 3d, with steamer *Golden Age*, Panama; ship *Twilight*, New-York; *White Swallow*, Hong Kong; 4th ships *Caroline Tucker*, New-York; *Nor-wester*, Hong Kong; *Lickepp*, New-Castle; bark *Yankee*, Honolulu. Sailed 1st, steamer 2d, ship *Surprise*, Shanghai; 2d, ship *Goddess*, Liverpool; 4th, Russian steamer *Alexander*, Telika.

At present great difficulty is experienced in procuring ships' crews. Not less than twelve ships are detained on that account. The *Flying Eagle*, for Liverpool, being detained five weeks.

There is still a fair trade, and good demand for goods. Pork is looking up; also raw and refined sugars. Best lard, at 20 cents. Best butter, at 10 cents. Spirits turpentine, at $1 10. These are the only changes since the last Pony Express.

Senator Latham has returned from a tour through the State during which he has addressed the people of most of the principal counties. He reports the mining counties almost unanimous for the Union. He leaves for Washington on the 11th.

The movements of the politicians throughout the State are that they are preparing for four political Conventions, to be held at Sacramento within one month. They are very active. The chance is about even between the Douglas Democrats and Republicans for carrying the State.

Leland Stanford and T. G. Phelps are the leading Republican candidates for Governor, with the probabilities in favor of the former.

Gov. Downey, Eugene Casserly, John Conness and John Bidwell, are among the aspirants on the Douglas ticket.

The principal Federal officers appointed by the present Administration have filed their bonds and entered upon the duties of their office.

One million three hundred and sixty thousand dollars has been subscribed towards the San Francisco and San Jose Railroad. The cost of the work is estimated at $2,000,000.

The Clerk of the United States Quartermaster Department at Benecia, has been discharged by order of Gen. Sumner. The Clerk, who is a Douglas Democrat, made use of language at the polls on election day, indicating a hostile position to the policy of the present Administration.

It is remarked as a surprising circumstance that at no time during several years past could real estate in San Francisco be sold at as good prices as now, while the amount of building improvements going on is immense.

A private letter has been received at San Francisco from Fort Yuma, dated May 20, which says that Messrs. Lloyd and Knox arrived to-day.

It is reported that Mr. Giddings, the mail contractor, while on his way from El Paso to Tucson, was killed by the Apaches near Stearn's Peak, together with Mr. McNates, the Overland Mail Agent. It is believed the Overland Mail stock is safe and *en route* for this place.

A letter from Washoe, from a party interested in the Ophir Mine gives the following flattering account of recent operations there:

It is now just one month since the reduction works of the company were set going. The machinery being new and untried, many vexations and delays have unavoidably occurred in getting it into running condition, added to which the batteries for crushing have not been able to furnish more than half a supply for the present limited reducing capacity of the works—and it is a safe estimate that not more than one-half, perhaps not one-third, of the capacity of the mill to convert it to bullion has as yet been employed—and yet we have sent to San Francisco $500,000 in gold and silver bars.

By the arrival of the bark *Yankee*, dates from Honolulu are received to the 20th of May.

The reports about the dangerous situation of the Missionaries at Marquesa was much exaggerated. The natives were quiet.

The *Black Hawk*, which reached Honolulu, May 7, carried news from Washington to April 14, being the shortest time on record—22 days from St. Louis.

In 1860, the clip of wool exported was 70,524 lbs., while up to May, 1861, 74,675 lbs. had been shipped from the Islands.

San Francisco, Saturday, June 8.

Arrived 5th, ship *Starlight*, from Boston; *Vixen*, New-York; 6th, *Sunrise*, Boston; 6th, *Lyonium*, Melbourne; bark *Orishoa*, Sidney.

Sailed, 6th, steamer *Panama*, Mazatlan.

The ship *Northern Light* has cleared for New-York with a cargo of 22,000 sacks of barley and 148 bales of wool.

The *Flying Eagle* cleared for Liverpool with a cargo of 100,000 sacks of wheat, 7,000 bbls. flour and 45 bales wool.

The Pony Express, with the news of the advance of the Federal troops into Virginia, and the capture of other points about Washington, and the assassination of Col. Ellsworth, has arrived. This intelligence has caused much excitement throughout the State and intensified the Union sentiment. Flags everywhere were displayed at half-mast out of respect to Ellsworth.

Gen. Sumner has published an order requiring army officers to subscribe to an oath of allegiance. He has also one company of troops from Benecia to Fort Churchill in Nevada Territory, to protect the Overland Mail from Indians, and, it is stated, to keep a lookout for secession sympathizers, whose headquarters are in the Carson Valley region of the State.

The arms which were sent to Carson Valley last year, for use against the Indians, and have since remained on that side of the mountains, have recently been claimed and delivered up to Capt. Moore, U. S. A.

The Republican primary elections in San Francisco and Sacramento are favorable to the nomination of Leland Stanford for Governor.

Gen. Johnson, who commanded at Salt Lake, and more recently the Pacific Military Department, has remained at Los Angeles, in this State, since Gen. Sumner superseded him, and it does not seem to be known whether he contemplates journeying eastward.

An acrimonious controversy is going on between the new Sub-treasurer and the San Francisco Mint, as to which of these officers shall appoint the Cashier and Weighing Clerk in the Sub-treasury Department. Two sets of clerks have been consequently appointed, and both are performing duty and the old clerks still remain to assist them. It seems to be a quarrel which originated at Washington and will have to end there.

The Los Angeles *Star*, of the 8th, gives further particulars of Indian hostilities on the Butterfield route. It says Samuel Aimes, of San Diego, arrived at Los Angeles, May 31, with intelligence that Samuel Hughes, Miller Bartlett and F. Camp, who were gathering up stock belonging to Mr. Hughes, were attacked by the Apaches and killed. Four or five Mexicans who were with them, are missing, and it is supposed that they were killed.

At Stearns Peak, the other side of Luces, the Indians attacked Mr. Giddings of the San Antonio and San Diego mail line, killing the driver and the two animals in team. Mr. McHenry, of the Overland Mail, who was on the stage, and Mr. Giddings, have not since been heard from, and it is supposed they were killed. Troops from Fort Buchanan are out scouring the country in pursuit, and in search of the missing men.

San Francisco, Wednesday, June 12.

Arrived, 10th, ship *Achilles*, Sidney; 11th, ship *Jessup Romas*, Valparaiso.

Sailed, 8th, bark *Early Bird*, Sidney; 9th, ship *Flying Eagle*, Liverpool; ship *Northern Light*, New-York; 11th, ship *Franklin Haven*, New-York; ship *St. Iran*, Sidney; steamer *Golden Age*, for Panama, carrying 125 passengers, $796,000 in treasure for New-York and $146,000 for England. The following are the principal shippers:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$171,600	Coleman	$62,000
Parrott	181,000	Strauss	13,000
Davidson	179,000	Rosenbaum & Co.	32,000
Sather & Church	83,000	Hastings	31,000
Sachs & Co.	79,000	Jos. Patrick	7,000
Alsop	67,000		

The following are the cabin passengers by the *Golden Age*:

Gen Denver and family, Hon. M. S. Latham, Mrs. Latham, Capt. Whiting and family, W. H. Flanal and wife, Mrs. Tinnal, Mrs. S. C. Dodge, Miss M. C. Cane, A. J. Phelan and family, J. M. Wilson and wife, Mrs. Ward, Miss Ward, Miss Hughes, Dr. Keevey, Capt. McArthur and family, Mrs. Patomb and daughter, Jas. Young, Mrs. R. E. Collins, Col. Hazzard, wife and daughter; J. S. Belcher, L. Knight, J. Henry Sear, J. Hedge, J. Hatch, L. Levy, Capt. S. Baily and wife, G. D. Gillman, Mrs. B. Cullin, J. H. Dallin, Charles Orvis, Mark Barnard, Isaac Musbach, H. W. Tucker and family, Mrs. J. McAllister and family, J. H. Wood, H. P. Johnson, C. H. Brown, W. H. Putnam, W. Taafe, C. Moore, W. J. Bure, W. C. Stowbridge, Robt. Hammond, J. D. Arthur and wife, Mrs. J. B. Steven and child, T. J. M. Sprague, J. E. Ball, Dr. Jno. E. Webster, Alfred Mitchell, Miss Clark, Mrs. Capt. Bissell and family, J. F. Burgess, Jno. G. Wood, B. Barker, W. B. Sargent, J. P. Hill, A. Merrifield, W. Prescott and wife, E. J. Lewis, James Darich, Jno. Perrick, Albert Haufman, J. Hogeman and wife, S. C. Chandler, Ben. W. Pease, C. P. Loring, C. W. Fazer, Dr. Barbour, Jcs. Van Law.

The ship *Syren*, from Boston, has made her second clearance, carrying a valuable cargo, consisting of over 9,000 sacks of copper ore; 500 sacks barley; 1,266 bales wool.

The ship *Bald Eagle* sailed to-day for China. In addition to a valuable cargo of breadstuffs and other merchandise, she carries upwards of $37,000 in treasure, principally gold bars.

There was no demand for money for yesterday's steamer. The market is very easy, and it is anticipated a material reduction in interest will soon take place. Shippers are preparing to send forward corn at their own risk. Bankers have offered in some instances to sell Exchange at 5 ₩ cent. premium. Very little trade is doing, and holders of goods are generally firm, awaiting a renewal of the demand, and the speculating feeling in the market was good, advices continuing favorable. Candles nominal, at 22c@25c.; none selling. Crushed Sugar—500 bbls. sold at auction, at 12¾c@13c.; now held at 14½c., without sales. Domestic Liquors—dull and drooping; other goods without material change.

Since the last express, nothing of much interest has transpired in California.

The Breckinridge State Convention met yesterday at Sacramento, elected Mr. Robinson President, and appointed a Committee on Resolutions. They have thus far only transacted preliminary business. It is presumed that a full State and Congressional ticket will be nominated and resolutions adopted deprecating coercion, and advocating an acknowledgment of the independence of the Southern Confederacy, as preferable to war. The Convention is almost exclusively composed of Southern Pro-Slavery men. Not much importance is given to it, as no one expects to see that party exhibit formidable strength at the coming election.

At Placerville, El Dorado County, which is charged as the Breckinridge stronghold, considerable excitement took place on the 10th inst., growing out of the publication of an editorial in the *Mountain Democrat*, making light of the assassination of Col. Ellsworth and the sensation it caused. The editor asks, would Billy Mulligan's assassination produce the same.

Judge Hoffman, on the 11th, rendered a decision, rejecting the recent survey to Luther Grant to 11 leagues of land in Sacramento Valley, and ordering a new survey. Both Sacramento City and Marysville must be included in the new survey. The distance from the extreme Southern limit of the grant, as that must be surveyed, is some 45 miles, but as the 11 leagues of Spanish is about 30 English miles, this ranche being more than 30 miles long it cannot be a league in width, but must, in many places, be reduced to a mile in width. It is a delicate job for a surveyor to locate the claim right, and wherever it goes immense interests will be affected by it.

Major Wade was active, and declared he would allow no crowd of citizens to discuss the subject. Most of the business houses withdrew their patronage from the paper.

The accounts from the wheat crop throughout the State are favorable. The yield per acre promises quite as good as last year, while the number of acres sown was greater.

Advices from Oregon to the 8th state that there is a great rush to the Nez Perces mines, of which there are very favorable reports.

The meeting at Albany, Oregon, on the 5th inst., for the purpose of uniting the Douglas and Breckinridge wings, proved to be a failure, the Douglas men refusing to take part in it.

Gov. Whiteaker's address, to the people of Oregon sympathizes with the Secessionists, and meets but little favor among the people.

Col. Wm. H. Wallace has been nominated by the Republicans for delegate to Congress from Washington Territory.

Dates from British Columbia are received to the 3d. As usual, the reports are that the miners are doing well.

The steamer *Otter* had arrived with about $50,000 in gold dust.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ANTILLES.

NEWS BY THE DE SOTO.

UPRISING AGAINST THE SPANISH IN ST. DOMINGO

MASSACRE BY SPANISH TROOPS.

Loss of the Steamship Zulu—Commercial Intelligence, &c.

We are indebted to Mr. G. A. Fuller, Purser of the *De Soto*, for the following important news.

The *De Soto*, John Johnson, Commander, arrived yesterday from Havana, which port she left on the 20th inst., at 4½ P. M., making the quick run to Sandy Hook in 3 days 15¼ hours.

The health of Havana was good. There are some cases of yellow fever in the city and of a fatal type, but as yet the shipping have not suffered to any extent. Weather very warm and some heavy rains, but not continual.

The latest from St. Domingo were not fully imparted to the public, as the newspapers are restricted in their publications, but rumors in the street indicate that Spain has undertaken a responsibility very far from being easy to herself or acceptable to the body of the people of St. Domingo.

It is said that five important towns in the interior have fortified themselves and with the assistance of the Haytians intend to resist the Spanish authorities.

It is also said the inhabitants of one village were massacred by Spanish troops, because they refused to swear allegiance to Spain.

A report exists that a force of Spanish troops were defeated by the St. Domingo and Haytian troops. This is not probable.

Vessels, troops and munitions of war are now being sent from Havana to reinforce and aid the armament now at St. Domingo. The most intense excitement exists in regard to the difficulties in the United States.

Lewis A. Franklin has in charge the mails from Jamaica which were put on board the British brig *Elizabeth* on the 5th inst., in consequence of the total loss of the steamship *Zulu*. The *Elizabeth* was boarded on the 13th off Taylor's Reef, by boats from several wrecking vessels engaged in wrecking bark *Caroline E. Ellms*, from Rockland, Maine, lumber loaded; captain and crew saved. Mr. Franklin reports no lives lost by the *Zulu*. Her cargo was being saved, but almost in a useless condition.

The freight market for European vessels has met with good demand through the week, but not with suitable vessels as to size. Vessels under the United States flag have brought rather better rates than the previous week, considering the disadvantages under which they are compelled to operate. Had free vessels been more abundant, much more business would have been done. Seven per cent. is demanded for insurance, on account of the supposed fitting out of privateers for the Southern Confederacy in Liverpool.

The stock of sugar in Havana and Matanzas is about 312,000 boxes, against 355,000, 406,000, and 305,000, same date 1860, '59 and '58.

Exchange on London 6@7 ₩ cent premium; Paris, 6¾@6 ₩ cent. discount; New-York and Boston, par to 1 ₩ cent. premium.

Our files from Jamaica are as late as June 5. The *Standard*, of May 29, has the following announcement of the wreck of the *Zulu*:

"We regret to learn that the steamer *Zulu* from New-York, unfortunately grounded at 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning, (yesterday,) at about 10 miles to windward of the Morant Point Light-house. She left New-York on the 20th with a full cargo and 13 passengers; and had the accident not occurred she would have arrived here by 9 A. M. yesterday. Mails and papers still on board. The information of the perilous condition of the *Zulu* was brought to this city at 10 o'clock last night by the mate. The weather was fine, and every hope was entertained by removing her cargo that she will be got off."

Application was made to the Commodore by the consignee of the *Zulu* for assistance, but having no steamer at command, the Commodore was unable to afford the assistance which he was disposed to render; he, however, offered the large boats in the dockyard. Capt. Cooper, Superintendent, was applied to for assistance from the R. M. Company, who kindly and immediately offered the service of the Company's steamer *Wye*, the boats and anything else belonging to the Company. The *Wye* leaves at 10 A. M. to-day, and we hope her exertions will be successful.

Notwithstanding the efforts to save her, the *Zulu* became a total wreck, and her hulk was sold at auction for £66.

BARBADOS.

The weather continued unfavorable for sugar-making. The quantity of sugar shipped to the 10th, amounted to over 18,185 hogsheads, but there was in store 3,000, and a similar quantity on the staunchions. There was a great want of fuel, which would cause an additional expense. The young crop was looking well. Potatoes and corn had been planted. There had been a good deal of sickness, and some rather sudden deaths. The Comptroller of the Customs and his family had returned to the Island.

ST. DOMINGO.

The following proclamation had been issued by Valerio, General of Division, and Political Governor of the Province of St. Jago:

To the People:

Having been informed that a conspiracy is on foot against public safety and order, the principal instigators of which have been apprehended; and knowing also that there are many persons in the city who are trying to seduce the troops stationed here, and that the revolt that took place in Moca last night, though already suppressed, might give a new impulse to the bad passions of the enemies of public tranquility; and wishing to preserve order in the province under our care, we ordain:

That after Vespers the authorities shall prevent any group of three or more persons assembling in the streets. That the patrols who should be charged to make the round of the city shall fire on all those who should not strictly obey this order.

We order and direct also, that all places where spirits are sold, shall be closed at the same time, under a penalty of $50 Spanish, or six days' imprisonment, against the owner of such place, without distinction of sex or age.

Those who should contravene this order shall be judged by a Military Court and the penalty of death shall be applied to those who in any way threaten the public peace.

F. VALERIO.

Santiago, May 3, 1861.

A letter dated St. Domingo, May 4, says:

The news which I gave you in my last respecting the dissatisfaction in the East, is confirmed by the facts which daily come to light. The nation is indignant at having been sold and betrayed. The people appear to have required time to realize and understand what has actually taken place. They begin now to conceive the measures that must have been taken privately long ago to insure what has taken place. The disarming of the people has produced its fruits in Moca, where the population, without firearms, have begun to struggle.

A movement has taken place in Azua, where seven persons were shot.

The news received here made such an impression that a reinforcement was asked from Porto Rico. Spain finds herself engaged in such a labyrinth that she could not have foreseen. She accepted a task, by the annexation, the trouble of which she did not expect to begin immediately.

As to Santanna, placed in an untenable position, pressed on the one hand by the French Consul to treat with the Haytiens, threatened on the other by a formidable revolution, he represented to Gen. Serrano that the time for securing Santo Domingo has arrived, and, of course, they carried out the project. They pretended to be able to silence opposition with 10,000 men.

They begin to feel already that 20,000 would not be too many. From De Lamatte to Higuey, Azua to Porto Plata, conspiracy is everywhere. Ten years would be required to smother it.

What is most painful is to see that all the respectable and enlightened portion of the people are suspected, and you will see, by the list of persons arrested in Cibao, what are the politics of the Spaniards—decapitate the nation so as to govern the mass the more easily.

There is such infamy in the act of the Spanish agents here, that makes one doubt the civilization of our time.

In Cibao they have arrested: Benjamin Rojas, Vice-President of the Republic of Cibao; Belisario Curiel; Sebastian Talverde, brother of Ex-President Valverde; Jacobo Morel, Juan Francisco Espaillard, Commandant Isadore Jimenez, Bono, Ex-Editor of the *Cibao*, Ex-Senator.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

The United States Troops Ordered to Washington—Effects upon the Territory—The New Superintendent of Indian Affairs—Preparations for Irrigation, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Friday, May 31, 1861.

Wednesday's "pony" brought intelligence of the fact that the United States troops in Utah have orders to march to Washington, to be in readiness to take part in the momentous struggle now initiated in the East. As may be expected, all sorts of speculations immediately arose on the subject. The meagre telegram merely said the troops were to quit the Territory. But to every man's imagination was it left to mentally dispose of "Camp Floyd," "Fort Bridger," the supposed abundant stock of provision and war material, and the thousands of necessaries and conveniences of camp and garrison life, which the Utah army brought with it to the Great Basin, to say nothing of the recently executed contracts for large supplies of wood, hay, straw and grain, and the current little expedition to Ruley Valley and vicinity, to impress upon the predatory red man a sense of his proper littleness, and of the impolicy of making enemies of his white brother. These troops must be withdrawn, and if the pony and the mail are then uncertain, why our *pro tem.* Governor must call upon the militia of the territory, for everybody wishes the Central route to be kept open. By the by, there is a talk in town that our said Governor declares he will forward to Washington an official protest against the withdrawal of the troops from Utah. Well, anyway, so that they may be where they are most needed.

The troops gone, grain will be lower here. Pike's Peak, Carson and the Colorado will be the only outside markets, and those very distant, and in most part elsewhere supplied. Doubtless, the Mormon Boanerges will thunder right lustily against the exportation of breadstuffs to those markets; but when there is any bread to be spared, it has a willful habit of straying off even to very remote points in quest of the glittering ore, and most likely will continue to manifest that proclivity, in spite of exhortation or anathema.

They will be likely to come down to the old figures of $10 per ton in the city and $5 in the country; and straw, except in the city, will be had for the hauling, as in ancient times in Utah. The express and daily mail animals will be the only extra customers, and even in this case not a few persons express their apprehensions that the exigencies of the times will, ere long, militate against the faultless performances of that desirable public service. Let us hope to the contrary, else indeed we here shall be teetotally secluded from the world outside, and cut off from intelligence of its thoughts and deeds, its weal and woe.

Then, again, money being consequently much scarcer, dry goods and groceries will begin to be exceedingly shy of this Territory, and the "Saints," old and young, will be therefore pinched in a sore place. "Valley Tan," another word for *homespun*, will be the word. The stripling must fall back on 'lasses candy, the old lady must dry her rose leaves or some other leaves for tea, and parch her barley, peas or parsnip for coffee; while her equally-afflicted better half must adopt the Indians substitute for the delectable weed, or cultivate that weed for his own private use.

The pony, on Saturday, brought news that Mr. Martin, of Wisconsin, was appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs in this Territory; also, that an Agent had been appointed, too. It is currently reported that Mr. Davis, the present Superintendent has been for some time shaping things, with a view to resignation. Surveyor Stambaugh will most likely appear in the East again in a short time, which will leave the territory rather bare of Federal officers.

The gossip of the city on Saturday centered on a forty-dollar debt affair before Justice Miner, the plaintiffs being Jake, a merchant firm in this city, and the defendant said Superintendent Davis. The articles purchased, it is alleged, were decidedly ladies' gear, and the uninitiated public were considerably surprised that the great Father at Washington provided such highly refined feminine accoutrements for his copper-colored daughters of the forest. But this is the kind and quality of the articles in Indian department bills; suffice it to say, that, by the aid of skillful generalship, and one of those technical expedients called *demurrers*, or something of the sort, the federal official came off with flying colors, while the merchants, as became such solid characters, footed the costs.

The dam across the Jordan at this city has been put in, and men are now busy ploughing, scraping and digging at the ditch to carry the water across the prairie to those scattered fertile spots which lie between Salt Lake City and Salt Lake itself. Only small portions of this great plain or desert, "beyond Jordan," are adapted to cultivation. The great portion of the plain is barren clay or sand, dotted with sage, rabbit and grease bush, and interspersed with saleratus swamps and flats. The properly arable portions, are a series of irregular depressions, formed by countless overflowings of the river, extending north westward from it to the lake, and rendered fertile by alluvial deposits and successive generations of the growth and decay of grass and weeds. The soil is generally black, from one to two feet deep, lying upon a subsoil of sand or clay. The water from wells is almost invariably brackish.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Extensive Fire in the Twentieth Ward—A Row of Stables and Tenement Houses Burned.—A fire occurred yesterday afternoon in a row of frame stables located in the rear of No. 248 West Thirty-eighth-street, belonging to Patrick Cavanagh. In a very little while the flames had communicated to other stables on the adjoining lots, Nos. 346, 350 and 352, owned and occupied by John McGrane, and also to the five-story tenement house No. 347 West Thirty-seventh-street, causing damage to the extent of $300; covered by insurance. The property of the tenants was injured slightly by water. None were insured. A five story factory, owned by James S. Gage, in the rear of lots Nos. 251 and 253 West Thirty-seventh-street also caught fire, and was damaged about $200, the only reason why it was saved from destruction being the iron shutters with which it was provided. Another tenement house, No. 244 West Thirty-eighth-street, owned by John McGrane, was likewise injured by the flames, although the loss is not extensive. The building was insured in the Bowery Insurance Company. The four-story frame tenement house No. 246 West Thirty-eighth-street was damaged to the extent of $1,200. Mr. McGrane owned it also, and had it insured in the North River Insurance Company. A shed in the rear of this building, containing 400 bales of hay, was destroyed, with its contents. Mr. McGrane estimates his entire loss at $3,000, upon which there was no insurance. A two-story frame building on the front of lot No. 248 West Thirty-eighth-street, owned by Patrick Cavanagh, was damaged about $200; insured. Another frame building, No. 252, owned and occupied by Thos. Ballou, was injured about $400 and the furniture $150; insured for $600 in the People's Insurance Company. A blacksmith's shop on lot No. 250, was also burned down. Between thirty and forty families have been rendered homeless by the fire, most of whom have lost a part of their furniture. None of them were insured. The fire was occasioned by children in the yard of No. 247 West Thirty-seventh-street, who set fire to some straw, and the flames spread to the stable.

City Mortality.—The deaths in this City for the week ending June 23 were 353, being 34 less than the previous week and 22 more than the corresponding week last year. The principal causes of death were: Consumption, 48; scarlet fever, 22; hydrocephalus, 16; dropsy, 14; convulsions, 19; measles, 13; small pox 14; inflammation of lungs, 17; premature birth, 19; drowned, 5; casualties 9; marasmus, 19; diarrhœa, 4; dysentery 2; apoplexy, 4; inflammation of bowels, 6; congestion of the brain, 6. Of the whole number of deaths, 198 were of males, and 155 of females; 163 were adults, and 190 children. Of the children, 155 were of foreign parents, and 10 of native parents. There were deaths in every Ward of the City, the largest number (39) being in the Nineteenth Ward, and the smallest number (1) in the Third Ward.

Police Commissioners.—The Board met yesterday afternoon, and among other business a resolution was presented and adopted, which will throw obstacles in the way of a member of the force desiring to deal on the "credit system." It is decided that on and after the 1st of August, the Board will no longer hold itself responsible for the payment of policemen's debts—experience having shown that the facility with which trades-people have been enabled to collect their dues by simply presenting their bills at head-quarters, has made them too eager to give credit. Policemen are warned, however, that repeated complaints on the part of creditors whose claims have been incurred subsequent to the officer's appointment, will be considered adequate cause of dismissal from the department.

An Incendiary Fire in Forsyth-street.—Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, some person set fire to the building No. 157 Forsyth-street, occupied by Louis Jacobs as a boarding-house and lager-beer saloon, by gaining access to an attic room. The flames were extinguished before much damage had resulted. Mr. Jacobs is insured in the Germania Insurance Company. Fire Marshal Baker will investigate the occurrence.

Hon. Edward Everett.

It will gratify a large number of our readers to learn that we are to have an address from the Hon. Edward Everett, at the Academy of Music, on the afternoon of the 4th of July, with other appropriate exercises. The following correspondence speaks for itself:

New York, Tuesday, May 28, 1861.

Hon. Edward Everett—*Dear Sir:* The undersigned having read your late speech at Roxbury with deep satisfaction, and knowing that many of their fellow citizens regard it as a true and eloquent expression of the feelings of the aroused, patriotic, national heart, concerning the great events and exigencies of the day, and believing that a similar address by you in this City would be of great public utility, respectfully request you to address the citizens of New-York, at the Academy of Music, at the earliest day that will suit your convenience.

Gardiner Spring,	L. Bradish,	M. H. Grinnell,
Horatio Potter,	John J. Cisco,	George Bancroft,
August Belmont,	Hamilton Fish,	Moses Taylor,
Valentine Mott,	Wilson G. Hunt,	H. W. Bellows,
Thomas DeWitt,	John A. Dix,	George Potts,
W. H. Aspinwall,	Peter Cooper,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
J. R. Whiting,	W. C. Noyes,	James Harper,
S. H. Tyng,	W. E. Dodge,	H. J. Raymond,
James Brooks,	W. M. Evarts,	D. F. Tieman,
S. I. Prime,	S. Draper,	Jas. T. Brady,
Geo. P. Morris,	Horace Greeley,	S. R. Betts,
Geo. W. Blunt,	W. B. Taylor,	Chas. A. Dana,
Chas. Scribner,	Royal Phelps,	D. P. Ingraham,
A. W. Bradford,	N. P. Willis,	Wm. H. Appleton.

RESPONSE OF MR. EVERETT.

Boston, Wednesday, June 19, 1861.

Gentlemen: I have received your letter of the 28th ult., inviting me to deliver an address in the Academy of Music, on the great issues now before the country. I feel much honored by such a call, and shall have great pleasure in obeying it, at an early day. It has been suggested to me that the Fourth of July would, as a public holiday, be a convenient day for the purpose. The anniversary of the great Declaration would certainly be an appropriate occasion, for an attempt to vindicate the principles, now so formidably assailed, on which the Independence of the United States as one people was originally asserted.

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

P. S.—Understanding that it is proposed to issue tickets of admission, I would respectfully recommend that the proceeds should be applied to the relief of the families of the New York Volunteers.

Hon. L. Bradish, Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, Hon. George Bancroft, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Valentine Mott, M. D., Rev. Dr. Gardiner Spring, M. H. Grinnell, Esq., Rev. Dr. Bellows, Major Gen. Dix, and the other gentlemen whose names are subscribed to the invitation.

[Advertisement.]

Apoplexy—Rush of Blood to the Head.—Persons whose systems are inclined to this alarming and fatal disease, can be relieved of every dangerous tendency by a course of Holloway's Pills. They cleanse the blood and leave it healthy and natural.

Advertisement.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Maison Doree,
By F. MARTINEZ,
No. 42 East 14th-st. Union-square.
(The Old Penniman Mansion.)
This superb Restaurant is now open to the public. Dinner in "Ordinary," $1. Other departments according to bill of fare. Private rooms for ladies or parties. The entire fitting up of the premises is in the most elegant style.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
N. B.—DINNER PARTIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

Opposition to Imposition.—SIDNEY D. ROBBINS being aware that the exorbitant charges made for FIREWORKS in former years have prevented their full use in celebrating the anniversary of our glorious Independence, has resolved to reduce prices at least one-half, hoping thereby to place within the reach of even the humblest citizens the means of showing their attachment to the Constitution and the laws. To avail of these advantages call at the Union Fireworks Depot, No. 184 Broadway, between Dey and Cortlandt sts.

Rogers & Raymond
Have never opened a season with such a splendid and extensive variety of
FIRST CLASS CLOTHING
for gentlemen and boys, as they are now offering at
PRICES CUT DOWN
to the lowest point that will cover expenses. Call and see. Stores Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.,
And No. 214 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Patent Bosom Shirt,
Made to order only by
IRA PEREGO & SONS,
No. 61 Nassau-st.,
And No. 175 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's
Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
For family and manufacturing use,
No. 495 Broadway New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Military Shoulder-Brace and Abdominal SUPPORTER COMBINED—A new and superior article, at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Flags, Bunting and Silk,
FIREWORKS, &c.
AT JNO. N. STEARNS.
No. 60 Cedar-st., nearly opposite the Post-office.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents—Black or Brown.—Best in use. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. and sold by all Druggists. Inimitable cutter of hair and whiskers, at No. 1 Barclay st.

Humphrey's Homeopathic Specifics,
DEPOT NO. 562 BROADWAY.
The only true and genuine article. Beware of imposition.

MARRIED.

Jung—Lillybridge.—In Utica, on Thursday, June 20, at the residence of John F. Seymour, Esq., by Rev. S. Hanson Coxe, Charles T. Jung to Martha Lillybridge.

DIED.

Keyser.—In this City, on Sunday, June 23, after a short illness, Geo. W. Keyser, aged 25 years and 6 months.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 238 West 21st-st., on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 4 P. M., without further invitation.

Stewart.—In this City, on Monday, June 24, Samuel Westcott, son of Deborah and Bunting M. Stewart, aged 4 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 166 West 40th st., on Wednesday, June 26, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Hart.—In this City on Monday, June 24, R. Stewart Hart, son of R. S. Hart, aged 23 years.

The remains will be taken, for interment, to Mount Kisco, Westchester County, on Wednesday morning, the 26th instant.

Clinchy.—In this City, on Monday, June 24, Sarah Ross, the beloved wife of John Clinchy, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 93 East 18th st.

Londonderry papers please copy.

Walsh.—In this City, on Sunday, June 23, Richard Walsh, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 188 East 24th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

Stephenson.—In this City, on Monday, June 24, suddenly, at the residence of her father, No. 129 East 28th-st., Emma, the beloved wife of James Stephenson, in the 24th year of her age.

The friends, and those of her family, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 129 East 28th st., at 2 o'clock, to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

Sutton.—In this City, on Monday, June 24, William Cornelius, infant son of Cornelius K. and Clara B. Sutton, aged 1 month and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 323 5th-av., this day, (Tuesday,) June 25, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Johnson.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, June 24, Edward Johnson, aged 18 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his son-in-law, S. S. Couch, Ross st., second door west of Lee-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Riker.—At Bowery Bay, on Monday, June 24, Henry L. Riker, eldest son of the late John L. Riker, in the 42d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, June 26, at 2½ o'clock, from the late residence of his father, at Bowery Bay, near Astoria, L. I., without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the Washington Monument, Union square, New York, at 1 o'clock.

Fisher.—At the Hot Springs, Arkansas, on Thursday June 13, Mr. Frederick A. Fisher, of the firm of Wells, Dash & Fisher, of this City.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of Gavilla A. Rochnach, ... of his son, O. A. Rochnach, Jr., and his son-in-law, J. R. Van Vechten, and the ... trade generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of O. A. Rochnach, Sr., deceased, from the residence of his son-in-law, J. R. Van Vechten, No. 21 ...-st., South Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) June 25, at 11¾ o'clock A. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 349—June 24, 1861.
25, 21, 73, 50, 20, 47, 28, 43, 7, 74, 71, 2, 63, 24, 66.
Kentucky, Class 350.—June 24, 1861.
20, 36, 31, 41, 62, 42, 43, 49, 17, 74, 18, 47.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT ATTACK ON THE REBEL ARMY
OF WORMS AND BUGS.
The Hydropult will effectually exterminate the armies of insects which infest trees, vineyards and gardens.
It is highly recommended by Dr. Asa Fitch, New-York State Entomologist, and by Orange Judd, editor of the *American Agriculturist*.
THE HYDROPULT
is also the best instrument for
EXTINGUISHING FIRES,
SPRINKLING STREETS,
WASHING WINDOWS,
WASHING WAGONS,
and a hundred other uses.
Please call and examine the Hydropult, (a curious but simple apparatus,) at the office of the AMERICAN HYDROPULT COMPANY,
No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

WHAT THE CLERGY THINK OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething:
We will teach our Susy to say a blessing on Mrs. Winslow for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus. It performs wisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less.
Rev. C. Z. WISER, Selins Grove, Penn.
We have tried it, and know it to be all it claims.
Rev. J. S. HOLME, Brooklyn, N. Y.
One of the most useful medicines of its kind ever presented to the public.
Rev. Dr. SHALER, Portland, Me.
In our own family it has proved a blessing indeed.
Rev. SYLVANUS COBB, Boston, Mass.
We have tried it, and know whereof we affirm. By its use our infant has been brought through the critical period of teething with scarcely a fever.
Rev. A. JONES, Jackson, Mich.

TIMELY WARNING.
Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

A PERFECT CHARM.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.
We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY
That MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium. Sold everywhere, 25 cents per bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW vs CRYING CHILDREN.
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "CORDIALS" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and
THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS THANK
MRS. WINSLOW
For the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.
Beware of Counterfeits.
None genuine unless the *fac simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS,
CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE TIMES, from September, 1852, to the present date. Superior extra binding. Apply at the Subscription Desk, Times Office.

SUMMER.
$300,000 worth of new styles of Spring and Summer Clothing at extremely low prices, owing to the depression of business. Custom-room, Children's Clothing, and Furnishing Goods in same ratio. Money returned if not pleased. F. B. BALDWIN,
Largest store in the City. Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

WEDDING CARDS.
Specimens by Mail on receipt of 2 postage stamps.
EVERDELL, 302 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ARMY AND NAVY
CAVENDISH SMOKING TOBACCO.
For sale by
H. R. LE ROY,
No. 90 Cedar st.,
New-York.

SELPHO'S PATENT ELASTIC LEGS AND HANDS.
For lost limbs. Manufactured only by WM. SELPHO, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY RESPECTable Protestant young woman wishes the above situation, or as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or light chamberwork; is very willing and obliging; is neat about her person and work; a steady home preferred to high wages; no objection to the country. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, waitress only, or chambermaid and laundress, by a German Protestant young woman, with the best City references; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; will take care of children and do plain sewing; is willing to travel; has best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No 122 East 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs., front room, top floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular waitress in a private family; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 36 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress wanted, by a Protestant young woman; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 45 Clarkson-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 144 18th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman; willing to assist in washing and ironing if required or would take care of children; can do plain sewing and embroidery; will go in the country; good City reference. Apply at No 94 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A capable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would take care of children, and make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a home; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER.—A young woman with fourteen months' City reference from her last place, wishes a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and seamstress. Understands her business thoroughly. Can enter her place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an English girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing. Best of references. Can be seen at No. 15 Bleecker-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; understands making bread, biscuit and all sorts of pies, also puddings and custards; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objections to go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Can be seen for two days, at No. 212 13th st., southeast corner of 1st-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer, or would do housework in general in a small private family; thoroughly competent in her business; very best of references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 244 6th-av., rear, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No 124 4th-av, near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as cook in a private family; she is a first class cook, thoroughly understanding her business, and would not object to assisting in the washing. Four years' City reference given. No objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No 65 East 13th st, corner 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, a situation as cook in a small private family; has lived for several years in the best families in the City; also, by a chambermaid, a seamstress or to take care of a baby; best of reference given. Apply at No. 159 East 13th st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman wishes a situation as cook in a small private family, is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; and is of an obliging disposition. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NICE AND TIDY young woman, a situation; she is a good plain cook and baker, also a good washer and ironer; has no objection to the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A good cook, who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived five years. Can be seen till suited at No. 8 Union-Court, near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 299 4th st., near Washington-square.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Inquire at No. 215 West 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young woman; Scotch Protestant; best of City references given. Apply at No. 302 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by two most reliable young women, (sisters) situations; one as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent cook, and a thorough laundress; the other will go as chambermaid and waitress, or in any other capacity; understands milk and butter well; will assist each other to do the general work of a family; will go separate if required; best of references; no objections to any part of the country; wages no object. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman with four years' City reference, a situation as first class cook, or cook and assist with washing; is a thorough cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit; understands all kinds of pastry, meats, soup, jellies, &c.; good disposition; no objections to the country; wages low. A chambermaid wants a place; wages $5 per month. Call at No. 820 ——, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is fully competent; is an excellent baker of bread, cake and pies; also, by a smart, tidy young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or fine laundress; both have the best of City reference from their last situations. Apply at No. 119 East 29th st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation as good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or would do the housework of a small private family; has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived near two years. Inquire at No. 83 West 25th-st., in the rear, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, as cook and to assist with washing and ironing, or would take a laundress' place; is capable of filling either situation; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 49 East 34th st., for one week.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as good plain cook; is a good baker of bread; will assist in the washing and ironing, or would go as chambermaid and laundress; very best City reference given. Apply at No 212 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., fourth floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook in a private family or private boarding-house; also as nurse, or waitress and chambermaid; or as laundress; does up linen in the best style; understands meats, poultry, pastry, soups and jellies; wages $7 or $8; City or country. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and would assist in the washing and ironing if required, by a Welsh Protestant woman, who is a first-class cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and lived three years in her last situation; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework. No objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 134 West 39th st., between 7th and 8th avs., for one day.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION IN the City or country for a smart and faithful girl as good plain cook or general servant; is not afraid of work, and is an excellent washer and ironer; is neat and can be well recommended. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WITH good reference, wishes a situation in the country as cook; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and can take the charge of milk and butter, and is willing to make herself useful; can enter her place this day. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a Protestant woman; is an excellent cook, and good baker of bread, pies and cakes; is also a superior laundress; has good reference. Can be seen at No 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer, in a private family. Best City reference. Call at No 142 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two English women—one is an excellent cook and baker; understands the care of milk and butter; the other as chambermaid and waitress or child's nurse; is a good sewer; no objection to the country; good City and country reference. Call at No 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUAtions wanted by two respectable young girls; one to do cooking, washing and ironing, and the other to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go in the country; best of City references can be given. Call for 2 days at No 218 West 25th-st.

AS COOK OR HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman a situation as cook or to do general housework in a small family; or chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing. Best City references. Call at No. 311 Hicks st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, situations by two young women, who wish to live in the same house—one as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, viz.: soups, meats, game and jellies; the other as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; both have three years' reference from their last place; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable woman, who understands plain cooking and baking, also washing and ironing, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Apply for two days (Monday and Tuesday) at No. 142 West 22d-st., the place of her last employment, where further information can be obtained as to character and qualifications.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, who is very neat and economical in her kitchen, desires a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a good meat and vegetable cook, makes nice bread, biscuit cake and pies; is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a neat and competent person, as cook and laundress; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; does up linen in style. Good reference; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 119 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., N. Y.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, AND CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Two sisters wish situations in City or country; one is a first rate cook, washer and ironer; the other is a good chambermaid and waitress; both understand their business; they have over two years' reference from their last place; can enter their place this day. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted for a steady, reliable woman, who is a good thorough cook and can wash and iron excellently, and make first rate bread, pies and plain pastry; is not fond of going out much, or changing about; can be well recommended from her last place, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a small, private family; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 199 East 13th-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as cook, washer and ironer by a respectable Protestant girl, who thoroughly understands her business; has best of City references; no objection to go in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 31 Marion st., corner of Spring-st., first floor front.

AS COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as cook, washer, and ironer. Can give best City reference. Call at No. 148 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for three days, till Thursday afternoon.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman, with best of City reference. Apply at No. 120 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY FAMILY, either in the City or country, in want of a really smart and capable servant, who is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer, neat and economizing, and willing to please, can apply at No. 111½ Court st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, to do general housework, or would go as plain cook, washer, and ironer, or chambermaid and waitress, no objections to go to the country; the best City reference. Call at No. 13 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID, OR COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman, with best City reference from present employer, wishes the above situations; makes tip-top bread, biscuit, pastry, and is an excellent laundress; makes gentlemen's shirts up beautifully; is willing and obliging; a steady home preferred to high wages; will go in the country; can be seen at No. 820 —— hall door, for 2 days.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A widow woman (American), a situation as housekeeper, in the City or country. Apply to Mrs. CROW, No. 34 Vandam-st., rear.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT, &c.—A situation wanted either in the City or country, for a smart, industrious servant girl; is a good plain cook; understands general housework, and is an excellent washer and ironer; economising, neat and well recommended. Call at No. 113 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—A VERY RESPECTable and intelligent girl wants a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing and hair-dressing; no objection to travel or to wait on one or two young children. Address WINTHROP, Station D, United States mail, Bible House, for one week.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting, and all kinds of fine washing, and can do chamberwork, and is willing to make herself useful; the best of reference can be given from the City and country. Can be seen at No. 84 7th-st., near the 1st av., first floor, front room; no objection to the country.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable young woman, a situation as laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing, and fluting and ironing linen in the best manner; would assist in the chamberwork; has no objection to country; best of City references. Call at No. 234 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, who is an excellent washer and ironer, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or would do general housework; makes good bread and biscuit, and is a good plain cook. Can be seen for two days, at No. 118 Amity-st., in the rear.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as child's nurse. She has had the care of young children for 11 years past. Can produce the very best City references. For the last year has done chamberwork, and waiting, and taking care of the baby. Is willing to go in the country for the Summer, and do washing or chamberwork and waiting. Can be seen at No. 61 West 19th-st., in the basement, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced and competent infant's nurse; can take full charge of an infant; is a good seamstress; has lived in the first-class families in the City for many years, who can highly recommend her. Apply at No. 110 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear building.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as children's nurse; is a good seamstress and has the best of City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 266 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN young woman wishes a situation as nurse; wages not so much of an object as a good place; best references given. Address No. 97 East 16th st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, A situation to take care of children; traveling or the country preferred; good City reference. Apply at No 23 Rivington-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Scotch girl, a situation as nurse or chambermaid, or to do general housework. Call at No. 146 3d-av., in the rear.

AS NURSE—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTed situations by two respectable Protestant women; one as nurse and seamstress, who understands dress making, and is very capable of instructing children; is an excellent needle woman; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with children or the washing; the best of City reference given. Apply at No 1?0 East Houston-st., corner of 2d av., or a note addressed to L. P. will be attended to. Can be seen for 2 days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable girl, a situation as nurse and plain sewer, or would assist in chamberwork and has no objection to go to Brooklyn, or would like to travel with a lady; has good City reference, and is fully competent to take entire charge of a baby. Can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived for the last two years, and can be seen until Thursday afternoon at No. 148 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, a situation, by a smart, tidy young woman; is a good family seamstress, and can take full charge of grown children; has the best of City references from her last place, and will go to the country, also by a good plain cook washer and ironer, or general housework; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 East 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor. They will be found willing and obliging. Wages moderate.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman with the best of City reference, wishes the above situation; understands the care and management of children from their birth, and is very fond of them; is also a good seamstress, and very willing and obliging. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable English girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or lady's maid to travel to England; would remain or leave in Europe, can take charge of a baby; has the best of reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 146 Spring st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last employers. Call for two days at No. 88 West 40th st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—OR AS chambermaid and seamstress, by a respectable Protestant girl; can take charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference; no objection to travel or to go to the country. Apply at No. 111 West 15th st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; is willing to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at her last place, No. 32 West 36th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A HEALTHY YOUNG WOman wants a place as wet nurse, her infant being five weeks old. Apply at No. 362 Bleecker-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out to sew by the day or week; can cut and fit children's dresses and embroider; is used to do all kinds of family sewing. Reference can be given. Call at No. 470 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG PERSON wishes an engagement in the above capacity; is fully competent in every respect; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and can make ladies' and children's dresses, or would take charge of children; a gentleman's family in the country preferred; can be highly recommended; has her own machine, if required. Call on Monday, at No. 169 East 34th-st., third house from 2d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROtestant English woman wishes a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to do light chamberwork or take care of children; has excellent reference. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 119 West 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN wishes a situation as first class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing, and would assist in light chamberwork, or would take charge of one or two half-grown children; has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 3 Madison-st., until engaged.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes employment in a family by the week or month; can cut and fit children's clothing, and understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 20th st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor front.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation as seamstress or nurse; can cut and fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would go out by the week or month; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call or address No. 192 12th-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; perfectly understands her business, and has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent young woman, a situation as waitress; is willing to assist in chamberwork; no objection to country; best City reference. Call at No. 188 East 17th-st., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid; the best of City reference given; has no objections to go to the country. Can be seen at her last employer's, No 29 Union square.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A capable young woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and fine washer; is fully competent to fill either situation; no objections to the country; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman wishes a situation as waitress or chambermaid in a private family; understands her business, and is willing to go in the country. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 159 West 23d-st.

WANTED.—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good faithful women and girls at moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 16 years. N. B.—Also on hand, small girls and girls lately landed. (Founded in 1842.)

EMPLOYERS CAN FIND AN EXCELLENT selection of servants, such as cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses and seamstresses, at the Broadway Employment Institution at No 424 Broadway, up stairs, at moderate wages; a large number are waiting situations; terms moderate. Twelve years established.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

FAMILIES, HOTELS AND BOARDING-HOUSES, in want of really worthy and capable servants for City and country, at moderate wages, should call at Draper's Employment Institution, No. 77 Bleecker st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs. Established in 1847. WM. CAIRNS, Supt.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS READY.—Moderate wages, for City or country. German, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., at the Institute and Home, conducted by an American lady, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, that perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses in all their branches; he is a first-class groom and a good driver. Has no objection to go to any part of the country. Can give a year of first-class references. Can be seen at No. 2?9 Bowery, for two days, or address G. B., as above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a Protestant of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address J. B., Box No 20? Times Office, or can be seen personally at the office No. 124 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman, in the City or country; he understands his business, and can give the best of reference from his last place, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Can be seen at No. 19 6th-st., near the 2d-av., top floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable young man as coachman and gardener; he understands his business in all its branches, and is a good groom. The best of reference given from his last employer. Address W. W., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTEStant single man, a situation as coachman; one who understands his business well; has no objection to the country, and can produce the best of City references. Address or call, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 401 3d-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man of first-rate abilities; perfectly understands the care of horses, and can be highly recommended. Address D. H., Box 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SINGLE MAN, GERMAN Protestant, with years of experience, wishes a situation in City or country; the best of City reference. Address or call at No. 11 West 27th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a single young man, a situation as above; understands the care and management of horses perfectly, is a good plain gardener, or would do work on a farm with a gentleman in the country. Can come well recommended. Address, for two days, C. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, by a Protestant Englishman, single, a situation; is a steady driver, and understands milking; is willing to make himself generally useful. Country preferred. Is civil and obliging. Best of City reference. Address J. P., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable single man, a situation as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business; is acquainted with the treatment of horses under all diseases; has long experience in his business; will give perfect satisfaction to his employers; has the best of City reference, and is willing and able to work; has no objection to the country. Any gentleman in want of such a person may address, by note, for 3 days, J. H., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted, by a very respectable, steady young man, either in the City or country, as coachman and groom; is fully experienced in the treatment and driving of horses; willing to make himself generally useful, and refers to a gentleman of distinction in this neighborhood, with whom he has lived. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—SITUATION wanted by a single man as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the business in all its branches; can produce the very best recommendations for honesty, sobriety and capability; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address P. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has lived with some of the most respectable families in Europe; is willing to assist in the garden and make himself generally useful. Best of reference. Address M. M., Box No. 260 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A strong, able man, 27 years of age; a first rate farm hand at all kinds of work—mowing, cradling, care of horses and cows, and a good teamster. Best of reference. Address T. M. G., Thorburn's, Seed-store, No. 15 John-st., New-York, for two days.

AS FARMER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS farmer, by one who understands farming in all its various branches, and stock of all kinds. If any gentleman wants such a man, call at Lovejoy's Hotel, corner of Park-row and Beekman-st., for M. D., for two days.

AS FARM SERVANT.—WANTED, BY AN active, smart, willing young man, a situation in the country, to do the general work on a farm; understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; is a good careful driver; has always lived on a farm; is a nice gardener, everything in good order; wages $8 or $9 per month. Call at, or address JOHN, No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands his business, in the laying out of new grounds; also, in the culture of vegetables and flowers; if required will take charge of a horse and cow; and is also willing to make himself generally useful; will produce the most satisfactory reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A man who thoroughly understands his business in its different branches, hot and cold vineries. Understands the laying out of pleasure grounds, flower gardens, approaches, &c., in the best style. Understands the care of stock. Good reference. Any party in want can address G. F., No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED a situation by a single man, as gardener and groom; is a good plain vegetable gardener, and understands the care of horses and cattle; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED by a Protestant young man, lately from Ireland, a situation to take care of horses and to drive, if it is required; is willing to make himself useful; the country preferred. Address J. D., No. 436 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN (PROTEStant, intelligent,) desires a situation in the country; he understands garden and farm work, and would make himself generally useful, if required; unexceptionable reference. Inquire for GROOM, care of Mr. J. Tyrrell, No. 849 6th-av.

AS USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—A MAN AND wife, (Protestants,) with the best of City references, wish situations; the man can work on a farm and in the garden; is an excellent hand with horses, stock, &c.; the wife is a good cook, baker of bread and pies, and a splendid washer and ironer, as well as dairy maid. Can be seen at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble Englishman, who understands his business, a situation as waiter either in a hotel, shades, or private family, or any employment where he could be useful to his employer. Good testimonials can be given. Address E. S., in care of Mr. F. Adams, No. 1 Bridge-st., corner of State st., New-York.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS waiter by a single man, in a private family; has long City recommendations from most respectable families in the City; can be highly recommended from where he has lived for the last four years. Can be seen at Mr. GILLESPIE'S, No. 71½ 14th-st., near Union-square, for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter by a single young man, who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen to-day (Tuesday) and to-morrow at the drug-store corner 17th-st. and 4th-av., opposite Union-square from 11 to 12 o'clock; or any notes addressed to J. H., as above, will be attended to.

MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable man and wife to take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer, or a house to let by one who is in the habit of doing so every Summer; can get the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 266 Avenue A, corner of 18th-st., side door, second floor, back room.

BY A BOY.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN English boy, 17 years of age, in a genteman's family; no objection to go in the country. Address S. M., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD ENGLISH OR French cook to go to the country. Apply at No. 18 Washington-square, between the hours of 10 and 1, on Wednesday, 26th inst.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A middle-aged Protestant woman to do the general housework of a small family; a first class City reference required. Apply at No. 337 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton-av.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SMART AND ACtive young woman, well acquainted with general housework, such as cooking, ironing, &c. Wages corresponding with the times will be paid. Apply at No. 249 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A GENTLEman wishes to engage a young lady from the country as housekeeper; none but those of the highest respectability need apply. Address, F. R., Box No. 159 *Times* Office, for one week, stating age and other particulars.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY-goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No 751 Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL VERY PLEASANT rooms on second floor, can be had, with board, at No. 48 East 16th-st., near Union square. The house is finely located; has gas, baths, &c. Terms for two persons, including everything, $8 to $12 per week, according to room desired.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY AND ONE OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with very desirable furnished rooms, with or without board, at No. 61 Clinton place, two doors east of 5th av. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, desiring pleasant rooms and good board, in a small private family, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed, can find such in the modern house, No. 8 Elliott-place, second house north of Lafayette-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen can now be accommodated with pleasant, airy rooms and an excellent table, hot and cold baths, &c., in the modern brown-stone house No. 87 Sands-st., six minutes from Fulton Ferry; small and select family; no children; moderate terms; references exchanged.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—SUPERIOR accommodations of double and single rooms in the fine Mansion House corner of Clinton and Carroll sts., may be obtained by application on the premises.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant accommodations for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife desire board in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Rooms unfurnished except carpet. Location preferred near Wall or Atlantic-st. Ferry. Address P. C. W., Box No. 3,634 Post-office.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

TO LET.—A FRENCH LADY, LIVING IN 16TH st., near 5th-av., will let the second floor, and other rooms, elegantly furnished, to gentlemen, with breakfast if required. The house is respectable and full of comforts. Apply at No. 44 Wall-st., third floor, front room. P. V.

A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM than they require, will accommodate a few gentlemen, with or without board, on moderate terms; location central near Broadway. Inquire at No. 164 Elm-st., between Grand and Broome sts.

TO LET—ON 10TH ST, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs., in a private, French family, consisting of two persons, a pleasant furnished room on the second floor. It is large enough to accommodate two friends. Address M. V., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; accommodations first-class. Call at No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av. Unexceptionable reference.

NO. 8 WOOSTER-ST., NEAR CANAL.—Neatly furnished rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast and meals on Sunday only. Reference required and given.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—Suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $50, in advance, for three months board and tuition in the English branches. German and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (piano forte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are returned during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug 6, 1861. REV. EDWARD H. REUHEL, Principal. Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New York.

MR. FLETCHER BEGS TO INFORM HIS school patrons that in consequence of damage sustained by fire, he will be unable to resume his school duties for two or three weeks. In the meantime he would feel greatly obliged to those who are owing small bills for tuition to pay the same to Mr. McKINLEY, No. 727 8th st., who is authorized by me to give receipts for the amount due, as I have no way of receiving my patrons, and being unable to call upon them from the effects of a fall on the morning of the fire. Mr. F. begs to be excused for this demand, as absolute necessity requires it, he having lost all the clothing, bedding, furniture, &c., which he possessed. SAMUEL FLETCHER.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. For catalogues, address REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

NEVERSINK SEMINARY—FOR YOUNG LADIES.—A delightful location in Port Jervis, Orange County, on the Erie Railroad. Terms $150 per year. For particulars inquire at the General Educational Agency, No. 24 Bible House, New-York. A few Summer boarders received for six weeks from July 15, at $4 per week.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also, TENT CLOTHS.
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS,
of all widths and weight, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 59 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

ENFIELD RIFLES AND ARTILLERY CARBINES.—A small lot just received from Manchester, England, and for sale by DURRIE & RUSHES, No. 78 Beekman-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TURN-OUT, A PAIR of black horses, 10 years old, a fashionable dog-cart and harness. Inquire at Tattersall's, corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., or to A. S., No. 15 Bond-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 80 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed; communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

A FEW PLEASANT BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated in a first-class farm-house; rooms large; location pleasant; convenient to railroad, at Vail's Gate, Newburgh Branch, and boat at Cornwall. Stabling for horses. Terms to suit. Reference, J. RUNYON, corner of Washington and Dey sts., or J. DREW, Adams' Express Office. Apply to or address E. T. BENEDICT, Mortonville, Orange County, New-York.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMIlies wishing to obtain board for the Summer months, can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 32 (James-slip) East River, daily, at 3½ o'clock P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

BOARD NEAR GLEN COVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I. W. C. & J. D. FEEKS.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD FOR A party of ten or twelve persons at West Camp Landing, on the west bank of the Hudson River, ten miles from the Catskill Mountain House. Hudson steamers land morning and evening. Fare $1. Board from $3 to $5 per week. For particulars, inquire of D. & A. STURTEVANT, No. 117 Wall-st., third floor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A GENTLEMAN WILL remove his family next Monday to his farm, in a healthy and pleasant village in Connecticut to spend three months; any gentleman wishing to send his family in the country during the warm weather, may apply at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Terms very moderate.

A GENTEEL FAMILY CAN FIND GOOD board on Bergen Height, two miles from Jersey City, in a pleasant, airy and healthy situation, in sight of the ocean; good fishing and bathing near, fresh vegetables, milk in abundance. Liberal allowance for boarders who desire to furnish their own rooms. Terms very low. Address A. B. C., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Several persons can be comfortably accommodated at a large and pleasantly located farm house; rooms large, genteely furnished, and on the first floor. Fourteen miles from Jersey City, on the Northern Railroad. Terms reasonable. Apply to G. H. KNAPP, Nos. 326 and 328 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THREE OR FOUR FAMilies wishing to spend the Summer in the country, will find good accommodations in the pleasant village of Hunter, 20 miles west of Catskill, and 10 miles west of the Catskill Mountain House. Large and pleasant rooms suitable for families; pleasant yard shade trees, &c., &c. H. S. LOCKWOOD, Hunter, Greene Co., N. Y.

STATEN ISLAND.—A FEW PARTIES CAN obtain board at the Chestnut Grove House, Vanderbilt's Landing. Eight acres of ground, fine shade trees and very secluded; seven minutes' walk from the landing; boats hourly from Battery and Pier No. 2. Inquire on premises, or of H. T. KERR, No. 74 Wall st.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, on the outskirts of Newburgh; pleasant, attractive and healthy location; grounds ample and well shaded; very accessible by rail and boat; great pains taken to afford the comforts of a home. Address J. B., Post-office, Newburgh, N. Y.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A GENTLEman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family, within half an hour of the City. Communication every hour; location very desirable. Address C. A., Box No. 1,513, Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR THREE adults and four children, within an hour of the City, and where plenty of room can be afforded and no other boarders taken. Address E. O. LAMSON, No. 518 Washington-st.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER BOARDING for families at the Triton House, Glen Cove, L. I. Pure air, good bathing, sailing and fishing. The bar has no connection with the house. J. MILLER, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE LARGE OR TWO small families can be accommodated in the village of Nyack, near steamboat landing; rooms large and airy. Call or address J. V. ONDERDONK, Nyack, N. Y.

BOARDING IN THE COUNTRY.—A PRIvate family residing on a very handsome place on Staten Island, two miles from the ferry, would take one or two gentlemen to board. Address Box No. 2,960 Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH good board, can be obtained in a private family at South Orange, N. J., within easy access of New-York. For particulars apply to THOMAS FENNER, No. 40 Vesey-st., or H. FENNER, South Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE FAMILY, OF FOUR or five persons, can be accommodated with board at Hastings, near the Hudson River Railroad, at $4 per week for adults; or a few children would be taken at reasonable rates. Address M. L., Box 107 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I. —Location healthy and pleasant; rooms spacious and airy; cool sea-breezes; prices moderate. Address HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY lately owned and occupied by William Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

The property contains about thirty acres of very choice land, with fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple trees now in good bearing condition; also pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits, all of the best varieties.

The buildings consist of a fine, large, commodious and modern-built mansion, and all the outbuildings necessary for a gentleman's residence, also for farm purposes. There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged and the grounds are tastefully laid out.

For a gentleman's country residence, or for a boarding school, or water-cure, the place is admirably adapted.

It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 miles from Syracuse, and 22 miles from Oswego. Jordan station, on the New-York Central Road is distant 7 miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily by omnibus.

The property will be sold cheap. Apply to DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE most beautiful villas in the lower part of Westchester County, on the high grounds, west of the Harlem Railroad, and near the Harlem River, at McComb's Dam, having facilities for fine fishing and bathing, together with five acres of land; the building is large, and will compare with any within 50 miles of New-York; grounds handsomely laid out in lawn and garden; views and surrounding scenery beautiful; more land can be had if desired. For further particulars, apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 8 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY on the place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE, DOUBLE stone country residence, situated in the village of Belleville, N. J., with grounds extending to the river, (Passaic,) and good dock, for sale on easy terms, or to rent very moderate. Communication with New-York six times a day, by stages or steamboat, and New-Jersey Railroad, *via* Newark, in one hour. For further information, apply to L. N. CONDIT, at the office of the Morris Canal Company, Jersey City, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 8.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF AMIABILITY AND refinement having had several years' successful experience in teaching, desires a reappointment. She is prepared to instruct not only in the English branches, but also French, which she speaks and writes, Spanish and the elements of music. Salary neither demanded nor expected; simply a home. Undoubted reference and testimonials can be offered. Address at once, E. D. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF obtaining a situation in some respectable family as a teacher of the English branches, or as companion to a lady; her board will be considered sufficient compensation for her services; references exchanged. Address Mrs. ROBERT ENFIELD, United States Mail Station E, 8th av., stating where an interview may be had, if one is desired.

AS TEACHERS.—WANTED, SITUATIONS AS teachers, by two ladies of much experience. One is well qualified to give instruction in the usual studies of the scholastic courses of our best seminaries, the other in the English branches, French, drawing, and oil-painting; best of references given. Address MARY C. GREENWOOD, Utica Oneida Co., N. Y.

WANTED—ROOM ON STATEN ISLAND FOR A young lady in exchange for instruction on the piano or French language. References given and required. Address N. D. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STANDS NOS. 41 AND 43 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE S. KEYS.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.
The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 2d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of house, and time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

CONGRESS HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS. This spacious and pleasantly-located hotel, now greatly improved, is ready for the reception of guests. This Hotel is not surpassed in extent of accommodations by any hotel in the country; the table is furnished in the most bounteous and liberal manner, with all the delicacies of the season. HASSHORN & McMICHAEL, Proprietors.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND,
Is now open. Charges to suit the times.
D. S. S. SANVINES.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to C. F. ORVIS, Secretary.

REFERENCES.
Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President H. R. R. Co., New-York.
Wm. Lottimer, Esq., New-York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
R. Squires, Esq., New-York.
E. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Fink, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

STORM KING HOUSE, CORNWALL.—ACcessible by steamboats *Thomas Powell* and *Armenia*, and by Hudson River Railroad; new, commodious, well ventilated, and commanding the most beautiful scenery; shaded by forest trees, with unlimited shaded rambling walks upon the farm surrounding; horses kept upon livery; carriage room, &c. Refer to Mr. Rollin Sandford, or Mr. C. K. June, No. 159 Maiden-lane; W. P. Lee, Esq., No. 10 Wall-st.; Mr. Samuel Cantrell, No 813 Broadway, or by mail to the subscriber, on the premises. JOSEPH WALKER, Storm King House, Cornwall.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, N. J., OPPOSITE Keyport, will be open on the 15th inst. It is situated on a high bluff, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and adjacent country, and within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing; good bathing, sailing and fishing. Terms moderate, to suit the times. Steamboats leave Robinson st. at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Apply to C. L. Averry & Co., No. 300 Broadway; Capt. Arrowsmith, steamer *Keyport*, or the proprietor. H. W. ABBOTT.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot of Robinson-st. twice a day. Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H., BENJ LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.), would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened for the reception of boarders on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs is kept for sale, at E. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st. JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE IS now open for the reception of visitors. A very extensive addition has been made to this house since the last season. The proprietor believes he will now be able to accommodate all who may visit this delightful place of Summer resort. C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, WHO ARE desirous of conforming to the times, by practicing economy, and at the same time securing the privileges of a first-rate summer resort, are recommended to try the Summit House, at Lake Mahopac. Inquire of the President of the New-York County Bank, 14th st. R. A. SINCLAIR, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—It is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Nevesink River. Terms $7 to $10 per week. Address C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

SEA BATHING.—CONGRESS HALL, LONG Branch, N. J., is now open for the season, with the addition of a bar, billiard and ball room since last year; also, a band of music for the exclusive benefit of guests, free of charge. Persons wishing to engage rooms will address WOOLMAN STOKES, Proprietor.

BELMONT HALL.—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey. The above well-known Summer resort is now open for the accommodation of guests. Communications addressed to the above place will meet attention. WILLIAM SHARP.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted, and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN H. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

HOUSE TO LET—IN ONE HUNDRED AND Fifty-second-st. A cottage house having nine rooms, in connection with a large vegetable garden, carriage-house, stable, &c., three minutes' walk from the railroad. Apply at No. 13 John-st.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 5 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A COTTAGE IN A good location, gas and fixtures, and water in; it may be had at once, with or without furniture. Inquire at No. 2 Montague-place. JOHN BRAINERD.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 49 LISPENARD-STREET, near Broadway. Inquire of A. JOURNEAY, Jr., No 373 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with ten lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A furnished house, three-story brown-stone, first-class, with gas bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 50th-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET—Furnished with horses, carriages, &c., beautifully located, very healthy. Will be let for one or more years. Apply to Box No. 3,546 Post-office.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 58 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size, 26x45; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

HOTELS.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL, MANCHESTER, VERMONT.—Manchester is situated near the base of the Green Mountains, fifty miles north of Albany and Troy, and thirty south of Rutland, where regular connections are made with trains for Manchester. For health and beauty of location this village is probably unsurpassed. Visitors are assured that at this hotel they will find those comforts and conveniences usually met with at first class hotels. B. M. VANDERLIP & SON, Proprietors.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized their establishment. W. F. TUCKER & CO.
CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Will be sold very low for cash, a lot of harvest tools, including a mowing machine, rakes, &c. TREDWELL & PELL, No. 45 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR BEETS, TURNIPS, &c.—A VALUABLE and reliable Super-Phosphate of Lime, for sale at No. 45 Fulton-st., by TREDWELL & PELL.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THREE HOUSES, AND ONE VAcant lot, very cheap for cash, to close a concern; they can be had separately; or they would be exchanged for unincumbered vacant lots. One of the houses has a vacant lot adjoining, would make a good factory. Apply to Mr. N. LANE, No. 69 Wall-st., or EDWARD R. GILLESPIE, No. 1 Willow-place, Brooklyn.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN WESTchester County, in exchange for improved City property, in a business avenue, and some cash; possession required immediately. Address, stating location, price and full particulars, Box 303 New-York Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK,
Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
Deposits will draw interest from July 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.
[OFFICIAL.]
SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:
Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.
The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.
The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.
The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or
William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Loan, 1861."
RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, by the Comptroller of the State of New-York, on account of deficiency in the Sinking Fund to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt.
The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216, Laws of 1848 hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a Loan of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under Article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1870. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed, and endorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, on account of the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid on the 29th day of June, inst., by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York, in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, New-York.
The certificates of State Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $400,000, reimbursable, viz.:

1861, August 1, 5½ per cent.	$100,000
1861, September 1, 6 per cent.	100,000
1861, October 1, 6 per cent.	100,000
1862, January 1, 6 per cent.	100,000

Will be received in payment on bids for the above loan, on the payment by the bidders of the amount of the increased rate of interest from the 1st of July next to the date said stock is reimbursable, less the rebate.
Date Comptroller's Office, Albany, June 13, 1861.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $500,000—SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
LANSING, June 14, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the city of Detroit, until 12 o'clock, noon, of MONDAY, the 8th day of July next, for FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Stock of the State of Michigan, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature entitled "An Act authorizing a War Loan," approved May 10, 1861. The Stock thus issued to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time within or at the expiration of twenty five years from the first day of January 1861, to bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July in each year to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi annual interest coupons attached, in amounts as follows: of fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars. The principal and interest of all bonds less than five hundred dollars payable in the city of Detroit; all others payable in the City of New-York.
The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional.
The persons whose bids are accepted, will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State, at the Michigan Insurance Bank, in the City of Detroit, within one week after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery. The bonds will be dated the first of July, 1861, and interest will be deducted up to the time of payment of the bids. The place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of deposit and delivery of the bonds, unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.
The proposals must be sealed and addressed "JOHN OWEN, State Treasurer, care Michigan Insurance Bank, Detroit. Proposals for Loan."
AUSTIN BLAIR,
Governor of the State of Michigan.
J. OWEN,
Treasurer of the State of Michigan.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, June 3, 1861.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi annual dividend of three per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after SATURDAY the 22d instant, at the office of the Company, No. 29 William st., corner of Exchange-place.
The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TRADESMENS' BANK, No. 291 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Tradesmens' Bank have declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 1st of July will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF DI- rectors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date until July 2.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over [illegible]. Open daily from [illegible] to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM- square, corner [illegible]. Deposits from [illegible] interest allowed [illegible].
[illegible] PELT, President.
CHARLES L. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOLEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SALE OF IOWA STATE STOCKS.
PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN TO THE STATE OF IOWA OF A SUM NOT EXCEEDING $400,000.
Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned agents at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 13th day of July next for loaning to the State of Iowa a sum not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, being a part of a loan not exceeding eight hundred thousand dollars, authorized by an act passed at the extra session of the Eighth General Assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the issue and sale of State bonds to procure a loan of money for the State of Iowa, to enable it to repel invasion, and defend itself in war." Approved May 28, 1861.
The sum for which the sealed proposals aforesaid will be received will fall short of the said sum of $400,000 by the amount of that sum for which bonds may be sold in the State at private sale, at their nominal par value, previous to the 13th day of July, 1861.
The bonds for the sale of which the said sealed proposals will be received, are in the sum of one thousand, or five hundred dollars each, at the option of the party making the proposal, to be expressed in said proposal, signed by the Governor, countersigned by the Auditor and Treasurer, and attested by the great seal of the State of Iowa, with interest coupons attached, signed by the Auditor of State, but not attested by the great seal of the State; providing for the reimbursement of the principal at the expiration of twenty years from the date thereof, and for the payment of interest semi-annually, on the first days of January and July of each year, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, both principal and interest on said bonds being payable at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the Governor may cause said payments to be made at any other place in the City of New-York by giving thirty days public notice of such place, in three newspapers in said City.
The State has irrevocably pledged its faith to provide adequate means to pay the interest on said bonds as the same becomes due, and the principal at the expiration of twenty years, and for that purpose all, or so much as is necessary, of the revenue arising from the entire taxable property of the State, has been and is set apart and pledged for these purposes; and it is made the duty of the Census Board or other proper officer or officers, (which duty, it is provided by law may if necessary be enforced by mandamus,) to levy in each year a tax sufficient for these purposes, after payment of all expenses of collection.
No tax, it is provided by law, shall ever be levied by the State of Iowa on the stock thereby created nor on the interest which may be payable thereon, and that the value of said stock shall in no wise be impaired by the authority of the State, but it is expressly provided that nothing in said law contained shall be so construed as to exempt from taxation any part of the capital stock of the branches of the State Bank of Iowa.
The one hundred dollar Bonds authorized by said act will be sold, if at all, in the State.
No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject all or any such proposals as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.
The terms will be specie, payable in hand on delivery of the Bonds sold to the purchasers.
The proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1861, by the undersigned at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the best and highest bidders if accepted, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1861.
Proposals must be addressed under seal to the undersigned, care of Metropolitan Bank, New-York City, marked "Proposals for Iowa State Loan."
A number of certified copies of the act authorizing said Loan, and of the action of the Board of Commissioners therein provided for, with other documents pertaining thereto, can be found at the Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York for inspection and examination.
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1861.
JOHN W. JONES, Treasurer of State. } Loan
MATURIN L. FISHER, } Agents.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 84 WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, June 24, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. out of the earnings of the Road for the six months ending 30th inst., payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after July 1. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the morning of July 2.
J. F. JOY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 (Three) per cent., payable on Monday, 1st of July proximo.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until 5th of July next. By order, GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1861.
NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1. The Transfer books will be closed until that date.
J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per cent. on the Capital stock of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after 1st July next. By order, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL IN- terest due on 1st proximo on bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the proper coupons at the office of Messrs W. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, President.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1861.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—A SEMI- annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent on the capital stock of this Bank from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY Fourth and Fifth Mortgage Coupons, past due, and unsecured Coupons, past due; also, fractional parts of Shares in the New Erie Railroad Company, purchased by WM. & JNO. O'BRIEN,
No. 29 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall st., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1861.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY, have to-day declared a Dividend of six (6) per cent. for six months, payable on and after July 1.
JOHN RAYER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received at the Kings County Treasurer's office, No. 18 Court street, Brooklyn, until 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, July 2, 1861, (at which time and place they will be opened,) for furnishing for the ensuing year, for the Almshouse Department of the said County, about 226,500 pounds of fresh Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Lamb and Liver, 3,160 barrels Flour, 17,535 pounds fresh Fish, 50,000 pounds of Sugar, and proportionate quantities of Tea, Molasses, Coffee, Mustard, Pepper, Starch, Oil, Salt, Beans, Rice, Lard, Codfish, Mackerel, Pork, Soap, Soft Soap, Shoes, Straw, Oats, Indian Meal, Oak and Pine Wood, and Coal. Also, Coal and Wood for the Poor of the Eastern and Western Districts of the City of Brooklyn.
Printed forms of proposals, containing all the necessary information, can be had at the offices of the Superintendents of the Poor, at the Almshouse, Flatbush; at the City Hall, (W. D.,) and at the corner of 1st and South 5th streets, (E. D.) No other form will be accepted.
ALMSHOUSE, June 19, 1861.
HENRY E. RIPLEY,
J. C. DEY,
WM. M. MUGHMORE,
J. C. VANDERVEER,
WM. BENNETT.
Sup'ts of the Poor.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- CEIVED by the School Officers of the 1st Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 26th day of June instant, until 12 o'clock at noon, for the steam-heating apparatus necessary for heating the new Primary School-house now in course of erection in Trinity-place, in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each proposal. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS, } Committee
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK,

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE- CEIVED by the School Officers of the 8th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 31 day of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School No. 25, in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary. Chairman.

MATRIMONIAL.

ANY PREPOSSESSING YOUNG LADY OR young widow, of good social position and unblemished character, intelligent, affluent and refined, desirous of obtaining a tender and affectionate companion in wedlock, would not be disappointed in the advertiser, an American gentleman of this City, middle-aged (48) but never married, with a good presence, kind and affectionate disposition, prudent and domestic habits, refined manners, intellectual tastes, Christian principles, (Episcopalian,) some property and of the highest respectability. Sincere himself, no lady will please respond who is not also in earnest. Address with age, self description, &c., C. M. B., Box No. 161 Times Office, New-York City.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishments in the U. S. [illegible] GRIFFIN & BROS. Dentists, [illegible] Grand st., N. Y., and [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn; insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved [illegible] without extracting [illegible].

EXTRAORDINARY PRICES.—GUARAN- teed first-class dentistry. Silver sets of teeth only $[illegible]; rubber, $[illegible]; patent vulcanite, $[illegible]; gold sets, $[illegible]; single teeth, $[illegible]. [illegible] Five premiums awarded. Established [illegible]. National Dental Gallery, 6th av., corner [illegible]. DR. HANSON, Dentist.

DR. HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH SAYS: The Polar Refrigerator will save health and money. BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, [illegible] Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
FINE ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS.
By E. & F. H. SCHENCK on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock at their salesroom, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a collection of fine oil paintings among which are many originals, bearing the CERTIFICATES of the artists. Among them will be found:
AN ELEGANT LANDSCAPE, by KOCHKOCK.
LANDSCAPE, Horses frightened by a Storm, by MARIA GEIRVCORST.
TEA-PARTY, by TENKATE.
The Sleeping Hunter, by A. De BRAECKELAER.
MARKET WOMAN, by KERSHMAN, (Pupil of Von Schendel.)
THREE LANDSCAPES WITH SHEEP, by VAN SEVERDONCK.
WINTER SCENE, by SMETS.
Landscapes, by Roesselz. Fine Marines, by Williot. Schaef. Interiors, by Pez, Dupray, and others. The paintings are now on exhibition, and will be positively sold without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 26th and THURSDAY, 27th June, at 11 o'clock each day, at the residence of Gen. James Watson Webb, at Tarrytown, N. Y., previous to his departure for Brazil:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART, HORSES, OXEN, COWS, COLTS, CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., without any reserve whatever, comprising all the elegant furniture in said residence, made by Baudoin, Meeks & Hutchings.
Also, five horses, three ponies, two colts, two oxen, three cows, seven carriages and wagons, pony wagon, farm carts and sleds, farming implements, &c., &c. The sale will commence with the furniture on the first day, the horses, carriages, stock, &c., on the second day.
The residence is about two miles from the railroad depôt at Tarrytown, where plenty of conveyances will be found. There will be a boat provided, by which anything purchased can be brought to the City if desired.
The cars leave Chambers-st. at 6 o'clock, 9:30, which will stop at the place, 11 A. M. and 12:15, 4, and 4:30 P. M. Returning 3:32 P. M., will stop at the place, 6:35 6:45 and 9:01 P. M., besides other conveyances during the day at almost any hour.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER AND THORP WILL SELL AT auction on WEDNESDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., elegant household furniture, removed from a private residence for convenience of sale, comprising in part as follows: Carved rosewood parlor suites, in silk, reps and brocatelle; rosewood 7-octave pianoforte; black walnut and oak dining-room and library suites; black walnut and oak buffets; oak extension tables; velvet, Brussels, 3 ply and Ingrain carpets; rosewood music-stand and oval pier mirrors; mahogany and enameled bedroom furniture; mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth; hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows; black walnut and iron hat stands; oil cloths; stair carpets and rods; rich decorated Chinadinner set; silver-plated ware; kitchen utensils, &c. Most of the above furniture was made to order by Southack, and has been but little used, and will be sold without reserve.

JNO S. BETTS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF A WHOLESALE DRUG STOCK, FIXTURES, &c.
GERARD BETTS & CO., will sell on FRIDAY, June 28, and continue the sale on SATURDAY, June 29, commencing at 10 o'clock each day, at No. 203 Fulton-st., the wholesale stock of drugs contained in the above store, consisting of drugs, paints, oils acids, dye stuffs, chemicals, patent medicines, perfumery, green and white glass ware, &c., &c. Also the store and office fixtures consisting of drawers, shelving, counters, bins, glass cases, desks chairs, &c. The whole fitted up in the best style. This is a favorable opportunity for anyone wishing to commence a drug business in New-York to obtain a well selected stock.
Catalogues now ready. The goods can be examined on the premises any time previous to sale.
Terms cash. Bankable money.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, June 25, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood etagere, rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut bedsteads, mahogany sofas and chairs covered in hair-cloth, rosewood marble-top commode, rosewood suite in brocatel, carved library-table, mahogany marble-top centre-table, maple cane-seat chairs, oak marble-top hat-stands, oil paintings, pianostool in hair-cloth, vases, iron bedsteads, gilt frame engravings, mirrors, &c. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF ABOUT 750 cases boots, shoes and brogans, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 26, at 10½ o'clock, at Store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising almost every variety of seasonable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE.—J. H. BURLEY WILL sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., mahogany bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds, mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, jewelry, [illegible] ice-boxes, mattresses, feather beds, tableware, kitchenware, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS—BY GEORGE COOK, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway. Several elegant rockaways, top wagons and buggies, single and double harness.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF SUPERB FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at store No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of fine Furniture, consisting of the usual varieties, and well worthy the notice of buyers, as it is to be positively sold. By order of assignee. E. T. WILBER.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF FIREARMS, &c.—The subscriber offers to lease or to sell, on liberal terms, his manufacturing works, located in the City of New-London Connecticut, within one quarter of a mile of the railroad depôt. Goods can be transported either by railroad or by water, at a distance from the factory not exceeding 250 yards. The ground contains about 22 lots, 25x100 feet each. All the buildings are of brick, substantially built. The main building is three stories high, 35x100 feet with additions equal to 25x40 feet, containing shafting throughout the first and second stories, all ready for use; also, a powerful engine and boiler in perfect order. The building one story high, for blacksmithing, foundry, &c. &c., is 175 feet long and 30 feet wide, with two wings; also, the store and office building, 30x50 feet, and two stories high. There is also on the premises a stable and shed, with iron racks, and an abundance of fresh water; and several machine lathes, which will be sold on liberal terms.
The property can be seen at any time by inquiring for P. N. GALLAER, at New-London. For further particulars inquire of PETER NAYLOR, No. 41 South William-st., New-York.

FOR SOUTH AMERICA.—A PARTNER WANTED, who can furnish the necessary amount of capital or merchandize, (adapted to the market,) to engage in mercantile business in South America, and purchase and shipment of South American produce, to be sold in New-York. The advertiser, by a long residence in that country, has acquired a thorough knowledge of its business and markets, and understands all that is necessary for the establishment of a business like the above. Also speaks the Spanish language with facility. The most satisfactory reference given and required. Address W. G., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—TO ENGAGE in a business in this City, which will pay from $15,000 to $20,000 per annum; full explanation given upon an interview; references unquestionable given and required. No agent need apply; principals only dealt with. Address H. H. ALLEN, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

CLERK OR PARTNER WANTED—WITH $250 or $300, to take full charge of a grocery store on Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Apply at once to Room No. 2, Office Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS.—SCHUYLER SKAATS, Plaintiff, against CHARLES GRISWOLD, JULIA G. HOSMER, EMILY S GRISWOLD, and ELIZABETH J. GRISWOLD, Defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, in said County, the 13th day of May, 1861, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 13, 1861. S. SKAATS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
My21-law6wTu. No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSCAR C. ROBERTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his law office, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of October next.—Dated New York, 8th day of April, 1861.
JOHN LIVINGSTON, Administrator,
ap9-law6mTu* With the Will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM HUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 14 Morton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 1, 1861.
ap2-law6mTu* LETTY HUYLER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against M. JANE DAVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 66 Pine st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated, New-York Jan. 14, 1861. SALEM T. RUSSELL, Administrator.
ja15-law6mTu*

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE WORKING MEN OF the City and County of New-York will be held in Hamilton Park, opposite the 3d-av. depôt, on THURSDAY, June 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. The working men out of employment are requested to attend.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANKLIN,
No. 125 Broadway, under N. Y. York Hotel.

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION!

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Nervousness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Loss of Memory.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dimness of Vision.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Difficult Breathing.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Weak Nerves.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for General Debility.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Universal Lassitude.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids, with Temporary Suffocation and Loss of Sight.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Mobility and Restlessness, with Want of Attention and Horror of Society.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Obstructions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Excesses arising from Indiscretion, and all Diseases of
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE.
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST
REMEDY IN THE WORLD
For all complaints incident to the Sex, whether arising from indiscretion, Habits of Dissipation, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
SEE SYMPTOMS ABOVE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
TAKE NO MORE BALSAM, MERCURY, OR UNPLEASANT MEDICINE FOR UNPLEASANT AND DANGEROUS DISEASES.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES
SECRET DISEASES,
In all their stages, At little expense,
Little or no change of diet; No inconvenience.
AND NO EXPOSURE.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, for excesses arising from habits indulged in
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
BY YOUNG AND OLD,
And from diseases arising from habits of dissipation. It removes all improper discharges, and will restore the patient in a short time to a state of health and purity.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for diseases and affections of the most distressing character.
Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
URINARY ORGANS,
Whether existing in
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating and no matter of
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
HOW LONG STANDING.
Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic to strengthen and invigorate the system.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
and a positive and specific remedy for diseases of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL, DROPSY,
ORGANIC WEAKNESS, ABUSE,
Syphilitic and Venereal Diseases.
FEMALE COMPLAINTS
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU is safe and pleasant in taste and odor, but immediate in its action.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, who, being duly sworn, does say that his preparation contains no narcotic, mercury, or injurious drugs, but is purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD, Sole Manufacturer.
Sworn and subscribed before me, the 23d day of November, 1854, WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman.
Price, $1 per bottle, or six for $5 delivered to any address, name, initial, hotel, store or express office.
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU
Is accompanied by reliable and responsible certificates from Professors of Medical Colleges, clergymen and others. Prepared by
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Practical and Analytical Chemist.
Direct letters HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South 10th st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Sold by druggists everywhere.
Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own and other articles on the reputation attained by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.
Describe symptoms in all communications.
Advice gratis. Cures guaranteed.

WAR, WITH ALL ITS HORRORS, PRO- duces less dreadful effects than the infatuated entail upon themselves by an unrestrained indulgence of the passions—an axiom fully exemplified by that popular medical work entitled *Human Frailty*, beautifully illustrated with Steel Engravings. Published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere on receiving the amount in postage stamps.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cur The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B. —Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st. (Astor House.) and No. 18 Ann st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CON- TINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 35 East 14th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-street, where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially day or evening.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE, NO. 221 SIXTH AVENUE.—Desponding invalids are daily made healthy and happy by the magic powers of Dr. PHELPS' ELECTRO-MAGNETIC REMEDIES—the only sure, harmless and unobjectionable specific and certain preventive for female complaints and chronic diseases generally. Consultations day [illegible] free. Relief guaranteed.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Mcauley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, JUNE 25, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, OR SCOTLAND. VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer
ADRIATIC,
JAMES WALKER, Commander,
will leave from Pier foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. John's to land mails and passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool $100
Cabin to St. John's 35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway 30
RETURN TICKETS.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.
For passage or further information apply to
WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf, Foot of Canal-st., N. R.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, JULY 20,
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, July 20, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, }
The steamer FULTON will sail Aug. 17.

FOR HAVANA.
The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA.
Capt. R. ADAMS,
Completely armed, carrying an extra complement of men, will leave Pier No. 4, North River for Havana, on MONDAY, July 1, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No 29 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, Ireland.
The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE .... SATURDAY, June 29
KANGAROO .... SATURDAY, July 6
ETNA .... SATURDAY, July 13
And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, first cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to WILLIAM INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 109 Walnut-st. or at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25.—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J. WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued, without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal-st.

STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC.—THE STEAMSHIP ADRIATIC, JAMES WALKER, Commander, will leave for Galway on TUESDAY, June 25 at 9 A. M. Baggage not wanted for the voyage will be received on board the day before sailing, and marked below.
W. H. WICKHAM.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.
For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.
11.00 A.M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.
For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls Dover Plains, and all local trains, see Time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:
TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 5:20, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A.M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.
TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5:40, 7:30, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.
SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New York at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depôt, at Hunter's Point.
Passengers going East leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 3:30 P. M. for Yaphank. On Saturdays, to Greenport, 5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale; 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.
Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.
The train leaving James slip at 3:30 P. M. on Saturdays, runs through to Greenport during the month of June, and after the 1st of July, daily.
Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTEENTH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car.) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:55 P. M., and 4 P.M.	6:25 A. M., and 1:20 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 9:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.	9:55 A. M. and 5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:45, 4:30 9:45 P. M	4:10, 4:55 and 10:15 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:30 P. M.	6:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat SEA-SHORE will leave Robinson st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J. connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.
Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.
The freight boat, MONMOUTH COUNTY, will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l Sup't.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at [illegible] and 9:15 A. M., and at [illegible] P. M.; for Monsey, [illegible] and [illegible] P. M.; for Suffern at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
LAST WEEK, POSITIVELY,
of that most wonderful and extraordinary
VIRGINIAN LILLIPUTIAN FAMILY,
THE WHAT IS IT? AND ALBINO FAMILY.
LAST WEEK ALSO,
of that great National Union Drama,
THE PATRIOT'S DREAM,
which delineates many incidents of the war, as
THE MARCH THROUGH BALTIMORE,
THE ATTACK ON THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS,
THE MURDER OF COL. ELLSWORTH, &c., &c.
It will be played EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 and 7½ o'clock. To be seen at all hours: THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION, MONSTER LIVING SNAKES, GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, and untold multitudes of other wonders, living and preserved.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN NIGHTS.
THREE HUNDRED & TWENTY-FOUR THOUSAND PEOPLE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE SEVEN SISTERS,
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.
ALL THE NEW UNION TABLEAUX.

1776. 1776.
THIRD EVENING OF THE FIRST SERIES
SUMMER EVENING SOIREES,
TUESDAY, June 25, at the
INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS,
NO 625 BROADWAY.
BENEFIT OF THE PATRIOTIC FUND.
In order to afford aid to the needy families of absent volunteers, the management of the above Institute have determined to throw open to the public the new and spacious Galleries of Art, for a series of
SOIREES MUSICALE,
The proceeds of which will be devoted to the above fund.
The first of the series commencing SATURDAY EVENING, June 22, and ending July 1, will be given under the direction of Signor TORSO, from the Conservatoire of Paris, assisted by Madame STAHL, the distinguished harpist; and vocalist from the Academy of Music, Copiena, and CARL MULLER, the celebrated pianist.
During the Soirées will be exhibited, for the first time, Rothermel's new work,
"THE PICTURE FOR THE TIMES"
THE READING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
At Independence square, Philadelphia, July 4, 1776.
Together with nearly 200 works of art, including the famous Dusseldorf Collection of Paintings and works of American artists, all of which will remain on view without extra charge.
THE GALLERIES OF PAINTINGS open for exhibition from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. MUSICAL SOIREES each evening from 8 to 10.
Admission, day or evening, 25 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
Doors open at 7½. Curtain rises at 8.
Fourth week of
MR. SOTHERN.
In Charles Gayler's 4 act comic drama,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN
AT HOME.
THREE SPLENDID TABLEAUX.
Places can be secured one month in advance.

1776. 1776. 1776.
YOU SHOULD SEE IT!
YOUR CHILDREN SHOULD SEE IT!
"THE PICTURE FOR THE TIMES"
ROTHERMEL'S GREAT PAINTING,
THE READING OF THE
DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,
AT INDEPENDENCE-SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA,
JULY 4, 1776,
Now on exhibition at the
INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS,
No. 625 Broadway.
Also on exhibition, without extra charge, over 200 American and Foreign works of Art, including the famous
DUSSELDORF PAINTINGS.
Citizens and strangers will find the new and spacious Galleries of the Institute the most elegant and interesting place of resort in the City. Open day and evening, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—THE SINKING Fund Society of the 43d-st. M. E. Church, near 8th-av., will give a Strawberry Festival on TUESDAY EVENING, June 25. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. A. COOKMAN, Rev. Dr. FOSTER, Rev. J. B. WAKELEY, and Rev. HENRY J. FOX, Pastor. Mr. G. P. BENJAMIN, vocalist, will enliven the entertainment with national airs. Tickets of admission, 25 cents. Exercises to commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURES.

WAR LECTURE.—TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) at 8 P. M., by permission of the Trustees, Mr. SIDDONS will deliver, in the large mathematical lecture room of the Cooper Union, a lecture on the *Art of Modern Warfare*, with special reference to equipments and intrenchments. Admission free.

STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, June 20, 1 P. M.	Thursday, June 20, 4½ P. M.
Friday, June 21, 3½ P. M.	Friday, June 21, 2½ P. M.
Saturday, June 22, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, June 22, 7 A. M.
Sunday, June 23, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 23, 3½ P. M.
Monday, June 24, 3:50 P. M.	Monday, June 24, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, June 26, 7 A. M.	Tuesday, June 25, 7 A. M.
Thursday, June 27, 7 A. M.	Wed'day, June 26, 10½ A. M.
Friday, June 28, 7½ A. M.	Thursday, June 27, 11 A. M.
Saturday, June 29, 12½ P. M.	Friday, June 28, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, June 30, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 30, 2 P. M.
	Monday, July 1, 12½ P. M.

Fare 35 cents. To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury by H. Johnson's stages and steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NAUSHON runs daily as follows: Leave West 10th st. (Amos) at 9¼ A. M., 12¼, and 3¼ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½, and 3½ P. M. Leave Jay st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾, and 3¾ P. M. Leave Morris st., Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaves Coney Island last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare, including return ticket, 25 cents.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 32 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock, stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. daily (without exception,) at 8 A. M. Lands at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplancks. Returning leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison st., EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., touching at 30th-st. each way.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., (West 10th-st.)

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 8¼ A. M. Fare 50 cents.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:45 A. M., making the usual landings.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.
Biddie's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to E. T. Wilson, No. 120 Wall-st., corner South, up stairs.

EXCURSIONS.—THE SPLENDID STEAMBOAT WM. KENT will be chartered for Sabbath school or other excursions, on TUESDAY or FRIDAY of each week during the Summer, with a commodious barge, if required. Also, the barge INDEPENDENCE to charter any day in the week, except Sunday. For terms, apply on board the steamer WM. KENT, foot of Robinson-st., Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, or Saturday.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY, but Saturdays, HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7¼ o'clock; Spring-st., 7½; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR CHARTER.—THE FAST AND COMMODIOUS steamboat KEYPORT can be chartered for excursions by applying to the Captain of steamboat *S. F. Arrowsmith*, foot of Robinson-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., or of the Captain on board the KEYPORT.

SPORTING.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—TUESDAY, June 25, at 3½ o'clock P. M.—A match for $2,000, three mile heats, in harness.
J. D. McMann names b. m. *Flora Temple*.
J. Turner names ch. g. *John Morgan*.
BEVINS & CONKLIN, Proprietors.

FOR SALE.—A MAGNIFICENT NEWFOUNDLAND dog, recently imported from St. John, N. F., and is a very superior breed, (guaranteed,) about 18 months old, well trained, and an excellent watch dog. Address Box No. 3,237, Post-office, New-York.

THE BLOCKADING SERVICE.

The Niagara off Mobile and the Powhatan and Mississippi at New-Orleans—Brilliant Exploit of the Niagara's Men—Privateers—The Gen. Miramon—The Fortifications at Mobile.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP "NIAGARA," MOBILE, Ala., Thursday, June 6, 1861.

We arrived here on the evening of the 28th inst., six hours from Fort Pickens, for the purpose of relieving the *Powhatan*, Lieut.-Commanding PORTER, which vessel was immediately dispatched by Flag-Officer MCKEAN to the mouth of the Mississippi, to aid the *Brooklyn*, Commodore POOR, in the blockade of that river. We found but three British and two American vessels in port. They have now all left laden with cotton and turpentine, with the exception of an American, (the *Danube*,) which has been seized and made a prize of by the rebels. The *Brooklyn* and *Powhatan* have each taken valuable prizes at the mouth of the Mississippi —one worth $100,000 and the other $20,000, cargoes consisting of rice and coffee. On the other hand, the privateers (steamers *Joy* and *Calhoun*) have seized several of our Northern ships, the cargoes worth, in all, about half a million of dollars. It is reported here that there are two other privateers cruising in the Gulf; and that ten others are fitting out at New-Orleans. The steam gun-boat *Mount Vernon*, Commander GLISSON, arrived here on Saturday last as convoy to the steamers *Parkersburg* and *Chesapeake*, loaded with provisions, fresh beef, 20,000 pounds, packed in ice; 300 live hogs, 150 live sheep, 100 tons of ice, and other delicacies, in the way of potatoes, tomatoes and fruit in cans, &c., to be distributed among the different vessels of the squadron and the army at Fort Pickens. The *Parkersburg* and *Chesapeake* are each chartered at the rate of $10,000 per month. Government must have the ready money in abundance, and they certainly intend to look out for our wants in this hot climate. Hereafter, it is the intention of the Flag Officer to dispatch a steamer to Yucatan for live stock, which will be a less expensive mode of supplying the squadron with fresh grub.

Some of the crews of the different vessels were much in need of fresh provision at this time, as their health had already began to fail.

About 12 o'clock on the night of the 31st inst., we were much alarmed at the approach of a steamer, beat to general quarters, ran out our guns, and dispatched the *Mount Vernon* to speak her, when she turned tail, extinguished all lights and quickly disappeared. The next morning the *Mount Vernon* left for Fort Pickens, and when about 10 miles down the coast, fell in with a steamer coming up; fired a gun across her bow to bring her to, but as she failed to hoist any colors, fired another, when the "Stars and Stripes" were run up to the peak. On boarding the stranger, she was found to be the steamer *General Miramon*, from Havana, Capt. GOLDING, under British colors, detained at the mouth of the Mississippi by the *Brooklyn*, and sent down in charge of Lieut. ADAMS and a prize crew, to Flag-Officer MCKEAN, to dispose of as he deemed best. She had thirty-six passengers on board, among them six ladies, several of whom were very sick, and one (an American) very ill, premature travail having been brought on by fright caused by the firing of a shell over the vessel by the *Brooklyn*, and subsequently another by the *Mount Vernon*. It was considered extremely doubtful whether she would live through the day, unless she should be landed. They were entirely out of provisions, having the last meat then on the table; very little water, and only four hours' coal, and the vessel leaking badly.

Under the circumstances, we not being able to supply them with all these articles, Flag-Officer MCKEAN had not the heart to turn them off to starve, and as she had not tried to force the blockade after being warned, he permitted her to enter the harbor of Mobile, to land her passengers, and obtain a supply of provisions, coal, &c., the Captain first giving him a written pledge that he would leave the port, and the whole Southern coast, so soon as he procured these articles. The only thing that seems to be wrong about the vessel is, that she has a provisional register signed by the British Consul at New-Orleans, and dated the 4th of May, 1861. The trip, previous to that date, she was under American colors. I am of opinion that she is still owned in New-Orleans, and that her papers are a forgery, and that she will never come out of port, unless as a privateer, which is altogether a very likely case. Her provisional register, (supposed to be all right, as such a register is recognized in British law,) the suffering of the poor ladies, and being entirely destitute of coal and provision, was all that saved her from being captured. Among the passengers was Gen. MARINE, a Mexican. You will recollect the same steamer about two years ago was seized by the United States ship *Saratoga* at Vera Cruz.

By the New-Orleans and Mobile papers, which we have received by outward bound vessels, we learn the rebels are making all sorts of preparations to take the *Niagara*, *Brooklyn* and *Powhatan*. We have positive information that they are fitting out at New-Orleans fifteen privateers, or gun-boats, some of which mount ten guns. The steamer *Webb* is one of them. One plan is to surround us at night, and board our vessels; another, to burn us up, by throwing fire-balls into our rigging, and other foolish schemes. Our ships are *too large* to catch any of these boats, as the most of them only draw seven or eight feet of water. We anxiously look for some of our small gun-boats in these waters. The *Mount Vernon*, with the *Parkersburgh* in tow, leaves us to-day for the Mississippi River, for the purpose of furnishing the *Brooklyn* and *Powhatan*, with their proportion of the live stock and provisions. The *Parkersburgh* broke her machinery coming down, and will have to be towed all the way back to New-York. The *Chesapeake* is now at Key West, and will assist the *Mount Vernon* in towing the *Parkersburgh* on their arrival at that place.

Quite a number of large ships, filled with emigrants, arrive daily at the mouth of the Mississippi. The passengers are permitted to leave them, and go up to the city, but the ships are warned off, and many of them short of water and supplies, and perhaps will be unable to reach the nearest neutral port, before they run out. It is hard, very hard, to turn them off—perhaps to perish—but there is no alternative. With one, the *Brooklyn* exchanged bread and water for cordage.

Flag-Officer MCKEAN has now established a *rigid blockade* of the following ports, viz.: Pensacola, Mobile, Key West and New Orleans. There remains to be established—which will be done in a week or ten days—the blockade of the ports of Apalachicola, Charlotte Harbor and Tampa, in Florida; "Ship Island," to the westward of this place, Berwick Bay, to the westward of the Mississippi—and from which place there is a railroad to New-Orleans—and Galveston, in Texas.

On "Ship Island," a few miles from here, Col. HARDEE has caused to be burned and destroyed all the Government property, consisting of some small fortifications and Government houses. We have positive information that Col. HARDEE, the commandant of the rebel force at this place, has eighty guns in battery in Fort Morgan, forty at Fort Gaines, and about two thousand men in all under his command. Steamers are constantly plying between the two forts, conveying troops, ammunition, guns &c., &c. The day the *Powhatan*, Lieut. PORTER commanding, arrived off this harbor, the rebels had the impudence to hoist the stars and stripes, with the Union down, on their flag staff, and the rebel flag over it. Capt. PORTER sent Col. HARDEE word (by Lieut. BALL, who came off with a communication from the English Consul in regard to British shipping,) "that he thought he had been too well bred, being brought up in a Northern school, and did not think he would be guilty of such a low, contemptible act." The Colonel replied as follows: "That he was not at the fort when it occurred, and was sorry, as well as mortified, that such an act had been committed."

This day we have learned, by a man who escaped from Pensacola to Fort Pickens, that two thousand of Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG's army have deserted and gone home, owing to the great scarcity of provisions in his camp, and that the Zouave Regiment from Louisiana is going home to-day. This man also states that there is no discipline among them, that a number of officers have resigned, and that what provisions they have are so exorbitant in price that a poor man must either escape or starve to death. We have been the means of cutting them off, as they received all their supplies from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY, June 6—5 P. M.

A daring and successful exploit occurred last evening, with three of the *Niagara's* boats, fully armed and manned, under the command of Lieut. JOHN GUEST, with Midshipmen O'KANE, SWANN and CASEY as aids. During the day we noticed a large schooner go alongside of the wreck of a large English ship, near the entrance of Mobile Bay, where she erected shears and commenced work. We supposed they were mounting a battery on the hulk, and resolved to put a stop to it at all hazards. During the evening three of our largest boats were got in readiness, filled with about 40 men, and taken in tow by the gunboat *Mount Vernon*. When within a mile, and in shoal water, we cut oars and shoved off, making a sweep directly under the guns of Fort Gaines' and succeeded in cutting off the desired prize. While this manœuvre was being executed, the ramparts of both Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines were covered with an indignant and impertinent-looking crowd. I cannot see why Fort Gaines did not open fire upon our boats—we certainly expected them to do so, the distance being only about three quarters of a mile between us. The crew of the *Schooner* (10 in number) were engaged in removing the masts, &c., of the wrecked ship, and, as you may imagine, were greatly surprised at the capture of their craft, which had just been newly fitted up for the campaign. Among her papers was found a permit to enter and depart from the harbor of Pensacola, signed by that damnable traitor Ex Lieut. F. B. RENSHAW, as Chief of Police. This gentleman seems to rising fast—from a Lieutenant in the United States Navy to Chief of Police in the rebel forces!

The prize (named the *Aid*, of Mobile, and worth probably $4,000,) now lies at anchor under our quarter, and is being fitted with a couple of 24 pound howitzers. She will be commanded by Acting Lieutenant O'KANE, and will hereafter overhaul all ships wishing to enter this harbor. The rebels have one of "Uncle Samuels" revenue cutters here, in their possession, with four guns mounted on her, which we hope now soon to be able to capture with the schooner *Aid*. The gun boat *Mount Vernon*, with the steamer *Parkersburgh* in tow, (the latter vessel having broken her shaft,) will proceed this evening to the Mississippi, to supply the *Brooklyn* and *Powhatan* with their proportion of the fresh provisions. They will then proceed to Key West, there join the steamer *Chesapeake*, and all three go to New-York. We go to the Mississippi on the 10th inst., the *St. Louis* and *Huntsville* coming here from Pensacola. More anon. SIONARA.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

STRENGTH OF THE REBELS AT YORKTOWN.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, June 23.

Gen. BUTLER spent the morning at Newport News, whence no movement of importance was reported.

Last evening there was a reception at the head-quarters of Col. MAX WEBBER's Twentieth New-York Regiment, at the former Summer residence of JOHN TYLER. Gens. BUTLER and PIERCE, with staff and ladies, were present, to hear the Germans sing and witness the performances of the Turners.

The Ex-President left his house at Hampton Creek elegantly furnished. Casts of SCHILLER and GOETHE adorn Col. WEBBER's quarters.

Col. TOWNSEND's Regiment was on guard duty yesterday in the direction of Fox Hill. During several nights after the affair at Great Bethel, we had no guard across Hampton Creek.

I have had a long conference with REUBEN PARKER, of the Vermont Regiment, exchanged last evening for an O. D. D., (Old Dominion Dragoon,) named CARTER. He represents that the rebels still have three prisoners, GEORGE MASON, of the Second New-York, CHAS. METCALF, of DURYEE's Zouaves, at Richmond, and DANIEL A MOONEY, of Capt. WILSON's Company Troy Regiment, at Yorktown.

L. W. CLARK, of the Third New-York, deserted. The night before the affair at Great Bethel he obtained a citizens' dress from a Secessionist, and gave the rebels full information of our movements. He is now at Richmond. The rebels would not receive him into their service.

PARKER, not hearing the order to retreat, was overtaken by a party of rebel infantry, and on the evening of the fight was marched to Yorktown with the main body of their force. His hands were tied behind his back; and from that point he was taken to Richmond. There he was kept until exchanged. He was carefully guarded, but in every respect, was well treated. He reports the rebel force at Yorktown as very large. Every steamer brought down additional troops. Provisions were scarce, and the Confederate troops were badly fed and clothed. There were but few passengers between Yorktown and Richmond. JEFFERSON DAVIS was at the latter place.

Last week a storehouse at Richmond containing $100,000 worth of property, was destroyed by fire, and on Saturday night the war-steamer *Glencove* was burned to the water's edge. Both were fired by incendiaries, whom the rebels are vainly attempting to discover. They have now but two small steamers on the river.

VIRGINIA.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCLAMATIONS OF GOVERNOR LETCHER.

The following extraordinary proclamations recently issued by Gov. LETCHER, reach us by way of Louisville:

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTHWESTERN VIRGINIA.

The sovereign people of Virginia, unbiased, and by their own free choice, have, by a majority of nearly one hundred thousand qualified voters, severed the ties that heretofore bound them to the Government of the United States, and united this Commonwealth with the Confederate States. That our people have the right "to institute a new Government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness," was proclaimed by our fathers, and it is a right which no freeman should ever relinquish. The State of Virginia has now, the second time in her history, asserted this right, and it is the duty of every Virginian to acknowledge her act when ratified by such a majority, and to give his willing coöperation to make good the declaration. All her people have voted. Each has taken his chance to have his personal views represented. You, as well as the rest of the State, have cast your vote fairly, and the majority is against you. It is the duty of good citizens to yield to the will of the State. The bill of rights has proclaimed "that the people have a right to uniform government; and, therefore, that no government separate from or independent of the government of Virginia ought to be erected or established within the limits thereof."

The majority, thus declared, therefore, have a right to govern. But notwithstanding this right, thus exercised, has been regarded by the people of all sections of the United States as undoubted and sacred, yet the Government at Washington now utterly denies it, and by the exercise of despotic power is endeavoring to coerce our people to abject submission to their authority. Virginia has asserted her independence. She will maintain it at every hazard. She is sustained by the power of ten of her sister Southern States, ready and willing to uphold her cause. Can any true Virginian refuse to render assistance. Men of the Northwest, I appeal to you by all the considerations which have drawn us together as one people heretofore, to rally to the standard of the Old Dominion. By all the sacred ties of consanguinity, by the intermixtures of the blood of East and West, by common paternity, by friendships hallowed by a thousand cherished recollections and memories of the past, by the relics of the great men of other days, come to Virginia's banner, and drive the invaders from your soil. There may be traitors in the midst of you, who, for selfish ends, have turned against their mother, and would permit her to be ignominiously oppressed and degraded. But I cannot, will not, believe that a majority of you are not true sons, who will not give your blood and your treasure for Virginia's defence.

I have sent for your protection such troops as the emergency enabled me to collect, in charge of a competent commander. I have ordered a large force to go to your aid, but I rely with the utmost confidence upon your own strong arms to rescue your firesides and altars from the pollution of a reckless and ruthless enemy. The State is invaded at several points, but ample forces have been collected to defend her.

There has been a complaint among you that the eastern portion of the State has enjoyed an exemption from taxation to your prejudice. The State, by a majority of 60,000, has put the two sections on an equality in this respect. By a display of magnanimity in the vote just given, the East has, by a large majority, consented to relinquish this exemption, and is ready to share with you all the burdens of Government, and to meet all Virginia's liabilities. They come now to aid you as you came in former days to aid them. The men of the Southern Confederate States glory in coming to your rescue. Let one heart, one mind, one energy, one power, nerve every patriot to arm in a common cause. The heart that will not beat in unison with Virginia now is a traitor's heart; the arm that will not strike home in her cause now is palsied by coward fear.

The troops are posted at Huttonsville. Come with your own good weapons and meet them as brothers!

[L. S.] Given under my hand, and under the seal of the Commonwealth this 14th day of June, 1861, and in the 85th year of the Commonwealth. JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor:
GEORGE W. MUNFORD,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

Whereas the Convention of this Commonwealth, of the 17th of April, 1861, adopted an ordinance to repeal the ratification of the Constitution of the United States of America by the State of Virginia, and to resume all the rights and powers granted under said Constitution; and by a schedule thereto annexed, provided for taking the sense of the qualified voters of this Commonwealth, upon the ratification or rejection of said ordinance, and directed the Governor to ascertain the vote so taken, and without delay to make proclamation of the result, stating therein the aggregate vote for and against the ratification; and, *whereas*, the returns of several counties have not been received and of others cannot be obtained, in consequence of the presence of a hostile force in the northwestern end of the blockade to the eastern portions of the State; and, by the returns which have been received, it appears that an overwhelming majority of the people have voted for the ratification of the said ordinance; now, therefore, I, JOHN LETCHER, Governor, in pursuance of the authority so given, do hereby proclaim the aggregate aforesaid to be as follows:

For Ratification	125,950
For Rejection	20,373
Majority for Ratification	105,577

And to the end that the entire vote of the State as far as it can be ascertained, may be known to the people, I have estimated the vote of the counties from which returns have not been received, taking the same from the local papers and from sources believed to be correct, or nearly so, and append it to this proclamation.

I do therefore further declare that the said ordinance has been ratified by the qualified voters of this Commonwealth, and in conformity to its provisions, do annex hereto a copy thereof, together with the schedule accompanying the same. And whereas, by another ordinance, "for the adoption of the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America," passed on the 25th of April, 1861, it is provided that the said ordinance shall cease to have any legal operation or effect if the people of this Commonwealth, upon the vote directed to be taken on the Ordinance of Secession, shall reject the same; and it now appearing by the said vote that the people have ratified the said Ordinance of Secession; therefore, I do further proclaim that the Constitution of the Provisional Government of the Confederate States of America, ordained and established at Montgomery, Alabama, on the 18th day of February, 1861, is now in full force in this Commonwealth, and must be respected and obeyed.

[L. S.] Given under my hand, as Governor, and under the seal of the Commonwealth, this 14th day of June, 1861, and in the eighty fifth year of the Commonwealth.
JOHN LETCHER.

By the Governor.
GEO. W. MUNFORD, Sec. of the Commonwealth.

THE WHEELING CONVENTION.

WHEELING, Monday, June 24.

The Convention to-day transacted no business of importance, their work being for the present about finished.

Mr. CARLILE, from the Committee of Seventeen, reported that the Committee had concluded to adopt the present militia laws of the State.

A resolution was reported and referred, setting forth the oppression of the Richmond usurpers, and appealing to the General Government for aid.

The Committee of Seventeen reported a lengthy address to the people of the State, explaining and justifying the action of the Convention in not taking immediate steps to divide the State.

A resolution was adopted, that when the Convention adjourn to morrow, that it adjourns to the first Tuesday in August.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

GOOD EFFECTS OF THE BATTLE OF BOONEVILLE.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, June 24.

The *Democrat* learns from citizens of Lexington who have arrived here that the news of the defeat of the State forces at Booneville had gone upon the Secessionists of Lafayette and the adjoining counties. Also states that the moderate Secessionists of Lexington are now anxious to testify their allegiance to the Federal Government, and secure peace and order in the State. The mayor of Lexington, who is a violent Secessionist, has left the city, and his successor, a good Union man, proclaims his determination to preserve law and order and protect the rights of all classes of citizens, in which he is sustained by the almost unanimous voice of the people.

It is not thought that Gen. LYON will proceed further up the river, but will proceed to the Southwest, where, in conjunction with Col. SIEGEL's command at Springfield, he will invite battle with BEN MCCULLOUGH, or any one else in command of the Arkansas troops.

MILITARY MATTERS IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Monday, June 24.

Col. DONNELLY's regiment, a fine-looking body of men, left for New-York to-day.

This afternoon, Gov. MORGAN and staff reviewed the Sixteenth Regiment, Col. DAVIES' regiment, which leaves here to morrow. This regiment is composed of men from Clinton-street, Lawrence and Franklin counties, and is one of the finest that has been mustered into service. The ranks are filled with sturdy yeomanry, and among the officers are some of the most prominent citizens. Col. DAVIES is a graduate of West Point, and seen service in Mexico.

The review was witnessed by a large concourse of citizens, and the soldierly bearing of the men elicited the warmest encomiums. The men are skillful as marksmen with the rifle. The commissioned officers are Thos. A. Davies, Col.; Saml. A. Wimple, Lieut. Col.; Buel Palmey, Major; Jos. Howland, Adjutant; Arthur Derwent, Quartermaster; W. B. Crandal, Surgeon; J. H. Moore, Surgeon's Mate; Henry S. Townsend, Paymaster; R. B. Stratten, Chaplain.

The Captains are: David A. Nevins, James M. Pomeroy, Frank Palmer, George Parker, J. L. Stetson, John C. Gilmore; N. M. Curtis, W. Gibson, J. J. Seaver, J. Wood.

On Wednesday, the regiment parades up Fourteenth street, New-York, to Washington-square where they are to be presented with a stand of colors, returning down Broadway, to the boats. They will be found a splendid body of troops, both officers and men.

Hon. PRESTON KING, was on the ground during the review.

THE FOURTH MICHIGAN REGIMENT.

ADRIAN, Tuesday, June 24.

The Fourth Michigan Regiment has received marching orders, and will leave at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning by railroad, *via* Toledo, Dunkirk and Elmira to Harrisburgh, where they will receive arms. The regiment numbers 1,140 men, all equipped by the State. Military men regard this regiment equal, if not superior, in muscle and discipline to any which has yet left the State.

THE MASSACHUSETTS NINTH REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Monday, June 24, 1861.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. CASS, visited the city to-day from their camp on Long Island. So great a crowd and such bursts of enthusiasm as hailed this splendid Irish Regiment have not before been equaled here. Gov. ANDREW, in a brief and eloquent speech, presented Col. CASS the State flag, that the regiment might be recognized as belonging to Massachusetts, assuring them of the Commonwealth's parental care, and that as religion knows no distinction in humanity, so the United States knows no distinction in Nationality among those who become her citizens.

The regiment, after partaking of a bountiful collation on the Common, left for the camp on Long Island, a portion being under orders to leave to-night by the steamer *Pembroke*. The remainder will leave tomorrow by the *Cambridge* and *Ben D ford*. It is understood that they will proceed at once to Washington. The escort through the city numbered fully one thousand.

THE SECOND VERMONT REGIMENT.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Monday, June 24.

The Second Regiment Vermont Volunteers left here at 12½ this morning, and will arrive at New-York to-morrow morning.

CAPTURE OF SECESSIONISTS, &C.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, June 24.

A detachment of regulars from Kansas City, captured 25 Secessionists, and a small quantity of arms and ammunition, at Liberty, Mo., on the 19th.

The three remaining companies of the First Kansas Regiment, with one company of regulars, marched to Kansas City yesterday. The force at that point, now numbers about 2,000 volunteers and regulars. They are provided with means of transportation and camp equipage for marching.

HORRIBLE DISASTER AT WYANDOTTE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Monday, June 24.

A horrible disaster occurred at Wyandotte, Kansas, yesterday, by the falling in of the walls of two buildings and part of a third, burying all the inmates, some forty persons. The buildings were four stories high and situated on the levee. They had previously been used as the head-quarters of the First Regiment of Kansas Volunteers.

Yesterday Capt. HAYNES, with a company of 40 men, entered the building for the purpose of drilling, preparatory to being received into the United States service, when the centre wall of the building suddenly gave way, plunging the whole company beneath the mass of ruins. A number was instantly killed; one German, name unknown, died soon after, being liberated. One man had both legs and an arm broken, and 12 or 15 others were slightly injured. Some escaped without a bruise. The loss on the building is not known.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

FREDERICK, Monday, June 24.

A resolution requiring the Governor to return the State arms to the military companies, from whom reclaimed, finally passed the Legislature to day.

SUSPICIOUS VESSEL SEEN OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, June 24.

A screw-steamship was made out south of Cape Race, on Friday. She stood in towards the land but would not answer the signal made by the operator, and went off to the southwest. The next day, apparently, the same ship was seen, sixteen miles west of the Cape, under sail, standing northwest. Her movements are regarded as suspicious. She may, however, prove to be a British or French war steamer.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

ADDRESS TO THE CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed by the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President of the United States, a Commission to inquire into the sanitary condition of the volunteer regiments engaged in the service of Government, and to take measures to remedy defects therein, by recommendations addressed to the proper military authorities and otherwise, beg leave respectfully and earnestly to ask the support and coöperation of their fellow-citizens throughout the country, in the work thus confided to them.

Its magnitude and importance are, unfortunately, self-evident. As a general rule four soldiers die of diseases incident to camp-life, for one that falls in battle. Such is the average mortality among regular troops. Among volunteers it will be found much larger. We all remember the frightful history of the British campaign in the Crimea. If such was the suffering and loss of soldiers organized and supplied under an established system, with officers educated in their profession, and generally qualified by experience to take care of their men, what is likely to be the fate of an army, hurriedly levied in communities that have enjoyed the profoundest peace for generations, and whose officers are mostly without practical knowledge of the dangers to which masses of men are exposed by fatigue, climate, unwholesome food, and other perils of camp life, and of the sanitary measures by which these dangers may be met and diminished?

Such sanitary measures, prudently devised and thoroughly executed, will do more to economize the lives of our soldiers, and thus to save the nation money and time, than could be effected by any improvement in the arms put in their hands.

For example, the difference between well-cooked digestible food and ill-cooked indigestible food, consumed by a regiment during three months of actual service in the field, is equivalent to a difference of at least forty per cent. in its available strength at the end of that period. The quality of the water it drinks is equally important. But no systematic provision has yet been made for supplying our newly levied troops with either properly cooked food or properly purified water. They have already begun to sicken from the want of both. The men and apparatus required to supply these urgent wants will cost money, but our neglect to provide them will cost us tenfold more in the end. Common prudence, therefore, and mere selfish economy demand attention to the subject even if we ignore the impulse of patriotism and the Christian duty of caring for the health and life of those we send into the field to defend our national existence.

Many other subjects, equally important, demand prompt action, and are to be included in the operations of this Commission. The clothing supplied the volunteer regiments,—their tents, huts, and quarters; their hospitals, their supply of nurses, the purity of the medicines supplied them, the general sanitary regulations (as to ventilation of tents and quarters, [illegible] drainage of camp sites, the use of disinfectants, bathing and personal cleanliness) to be enforced as part of our military system,—precautions against disease to be adopted in particular localities; these and many other points demand investigation and action with the least possible delay. If the Commission shall be enabled fully to execute the work it contemplates, and hopes to accomplish, it will save at least twenty thousand out of every hundred thousand men raised for the war from perishing uselessly, inglorioiusly, and unnecessarily from mere want of the systematic precautions which ought to be provided (and which can be provided at a cost comparatively insignificant) against the perils of exposure and disease.

Though members of the Commission gladly serve without fee or reward, they require the aid of their fellow-countrymen to enable them to execute what they have undertaken. Permanent salaried agents at Washington and other great military centres, are indispensable. These must be men of high grade, possessing not only scientific education, but efficiency in business and a talent for details. Funds will also be required for expenses of traveling, printing and transportation, and for other purposes.

For these objects the undersigned appeal, with perfect confidence, to the liberality of their fellow citizens. For obvious reasons, they are reluctant to make application to Congress for an appropriation. It is proper to add that the Commission was appointed by the War Department on the suggestion of the Medical Bureau at Washington. It originated, in fact, from the manifest inability of the authorities heretofore intrusted with the sanitary charge of our little army, to provide for its wants when suddenly increased to hundreds of thousands. An amount of work simply impracticable was thus thrown upon the Medical Bureau and made the appointment of volunteer aids absolutely indispensable.

The Commission has every reason to believe that it is honored with the full confidence of Government, and will receive its cordial coöperation and support. Rooms have been assigned it in the Treasury Building, Washington. It is vested with full authority by the Surgeon General of the Army to inspect and examine all posts, camps and hospitals, and holds the order of the Secretary of War that all persons in the employ of Government respect and further the inquiries and objects of the Commission to the utmost of their ability. Mr. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, of New-York, consents to serve as its resident Secretary and general agent at Washington. Donations and subscriptions in aid of its objects are earnestly solicited. They should be addressed to its Treasurer, GEORGE T. STRONG, No. 68 Wall street, New-York.

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSION, Treasury Building, June 21, 1861.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, President, N. Y.
PROF. A. D. BACHE, Vice President, Washington.
ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., Corres'g Sec'y, N. Y.
GEO. W. CULLUM, U. S. A., Washington.
ALEXANDER E. SHIRAS, U. S. A., Washington.
ROBT. C. WOOD, M. D., U. S. A., Washington.
WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D., New-York.
WOLCOTT GIBBS, M. D., New-York.
SAMUEL G. HOWE, M. D., Boston.
CORNELIUS R. AGNEW, M. D., New-York.
J. S. NEWBERRY, M. D., Cleveland.
GEO. T. STRONG, New-York.
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, New-York.

DEPARTURE OF COL PRATT'S REGIMENT.

PRESENTATION OF A STAND OF COLORS—SPEECHES OF ISAAC H. BAILEY AND COL. PRATT—DEPARTURE FOR WASHINGTON.

"Large bodies move slowly," and Col. PRATT's Regiment (the Thirty-first) being a large body, has been proportionately delayed in moving towards the seat of war. True, the veracious *Herald* and the impatient *Tribune* started the regiment comfortably off to Washington several days since, but the readers of the TIMES were correctly informed that Col. PRATT and his command still sojourned at the Park Barracks, from whence they finally departed yesterday afternoon.

Ever since the return of the regiment from Riker's Island, on Saturday, more or less insubordination has been evinced. This arose from various causes—partly from the fact that those who had been mustered into the State, and United States service had been paid off, and partly because those who had been mustered only in the latter service expected to get pay and didn't. Both parties took occasion to drown their grief and "keep their spirits up by pouring spirits down," the result of which was a state of mind rather adverse to the formation of regimental line—

"'Twasn't direct—'twas serpentine,
Like Monsieur Corkscrew worming through a cork."

Throughout the day crowds of the friends of the regiment flocked to the barracks, and were freely admitted, so that soldiers and citizens, hoops and drums, bayonets and walking-sticks, bonnets and Havelocks, became an almost inextricable mass of confusion. All order and discipline seemed to have entirely departed, and "chaos come again." Some of the men insisted upon pay from the date of enlistment, while the rest would only admit of pay from the time they were mustered into the service of the State. Others, who had never been mustered into the State at all, flatly refused to go unless money was forthcoming, and during the afternoon the ground was dotted here and there with the equipments of soldiers who had either gone off on a bender, or left altogether. The following colloquy took place between the Colonel and a private:

PRIVATE—With an oath refused to go until he should have received his money.

COL. PRATT—Can't you take my word for it? I promise you you shall be paid.

PRIVATE—Yes, but why not have the money here?

COL. PRATT—The Paymaster will go with us, and I promise you that he will pay you.

PRIVATE—But I'd rather see the money here. [Exit Colonel.]

About 1 o'clock the Colonel gave orders to commence clearing the grounds preparatory to departure, and orders were issued to "let civilians only go out, and soldiers only come in." The consequence was a general scramble at the gate; the soldiers, not being in many instances, violating the rules and continually getting into difficulty with the citizens, the Police, and with each other. Several scenes of violence took place, and the officer in charge of the gate (a Lieutenant) was often grossly insulted by privates who defied his authority.

Meanwhile, such of the men as were obedient, were standing under arms, and finally, after persuading and coaxing, and compelling, to their intense exhaustion the officers managed to get about two-thirds of the men into a sort of line and about 5½ P. M., the flag presentation took place. The flag is of regulation size, made of silk, trimmed with yellow fringe, and mounted on a stout staff, the whole the donation of the leather merchants of "the Swamp." ISAAC H. BAILEY, Esq., made the presentation speech as follows:

PRESENTATION SPEECH OF J. H. BAILEY, ESQ.

COL. PRATT: Some of the merchants of this City have desired to signalize their regard for this regiment by presenting to it, on its departure for the scene of battle, this stand of colors. You are going forward to a contest on which the eyes of the whole country—aye, of the world—are turned. The tears and prayers of all the free men and women of this land will go with you. You are destined, perhaps, to carry forward that flag in battle, but we are sure you will never see it stained with dishonor. The time has come when men's names are being rapidly written upon the scroll of fame, where we trust yours will be found. We hope you will remember that, in war as in peace, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." We know that you will fight gallantly under this flag, and preserve it from being stained by dishonor; and we pray that the God of battles may preserve and defend you.

COL. PRATT'S RESPONSE.

GENTLEMEN—On behalf of my command, allow me to thank you and these generous donors for this beautiful flag. Throughout the Revolution which achieved our liberties and gave us such unparalleled success as a nation, the country was indebted to the merchants of that day for the sinews of war; and I am happy that to-day these merchants are coming forward and furnishing that without which war cannot be successfully prosecuted. There is nothing that nerves us on in this battle, but the consciousness that we are engaged in a war of freedom; and when this war is over, we can proudly point to that and say, "there is the rock upon which we stood and still stand." Accept, sir, on behalf of my command, our gratitude to those generous donors. [Applause.]

The column was then formed (about 6 P. M.,) and marched through the Park, into Broadway, and then through Courtlandt-street to the Jersey City Ferry—the camp and the streets still dotted with stragglers. The scene in the dépôt at Jersey City, was one of wild confusion. The effects of wild exhilaration—whether from excess of patriotism, or more liquid stimulants—were everywhere visible. Adieus piled on adieus, and the men insisted not only upon bidding their own lady-loves good bye, but also did the honors to the female form divine, wherever it caught their eye.

After all, perhaps, it was a minority that made the most noise, for there were very many quiet orderly, peaceable, obedient, good soldiers in the ranks, but the noisy ones certainly gave great character to the farewell, especially as several were carried bodily into the cars, and in one case at least, officers of the same company drew weapons on each other.

But, at last, the whistle screeched, the last tardy recruit had been thrust into the cars, the last lingering shake of the hand, and tearful kiss had been hastily taken, and amid a confusion of sobs and cheers, jolly songs and tearful sobs, maudlin smiles and sad faces, the train started, leaving the disconsolate relatives to work their way out of the crowd of unfortunate orange-women.

Many members are undoubtedly left behind, but, when they are collected and sobered, the Regiment—which has undoubtedly good fighting material—may, under disciple, prove a desirable addition to our Army. It is to be hoped that absence from the temptations of City life, and the realities of a soldiers duty will make the Thirty-first a credit to the City.

OTHER MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

FUNERAL OF LIEUT. WALKER.

The obsequies of Lieut. CHARLES W. WALKER, Company B, Second New-Hampshire Regiment, who came to his death by accidentally falling from the cars at Westfield, N. J., were celebrated yesterday, upon the removal of his remains to his late home in Concord, New-Hampshire. The funeral took place at St. Ann's church, where the burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by the rector. A detachment of several Commanderies of the Knights Templars were present, and the officers of the Eleventh Regiment served as a guard of honor. The Committee of the Sons of New-Hampshire attended as an escort. The ceremonies were very impressive. The coffin was draped in the American flag. At the conclusion of the funeral ceremonies the procession passed through Fifth-avenue, Varick and Hudson streets, to the foot of Desbrosses-street, where the remains were placed on board of the steamboat for Norwich. Deceased was about 30 years of age, and belonged to Fryburg, Me. He was foremost in organizing the Goodwin Rifles at Concord, which practiced the Zouave drill, and he was elected First Lieutenant of the Company. He was highly esteemed among his masonic and military brethren, and was an excellent citizen, and no man in his regiment probably possessed better prospects for usefulness and promotion.

TWO MORE REGIMENTS OFF.

The following orders have been promulgated:

DEPOT OF VOLUNTEERS, NEW-YORK, Monday, June 24.

In pursuance of Special Orders from General Head-quarters, the Thirty-second Regiment, Col. MATHESON, will leave for the seat of war on Tuesday, the 25th inst., and the Fifteenth Regiment, Col. J. MCLEOD MURPHY, on Wednesday, the 26th inst.

Cols. MATHESON and MURPHY will make immediate requisitions for articles of which they are deficient, and report at the dépôt, corner of White and Elm streets, at 10 A. M. on Tuesday. By order of

CHARLES YATES,
Brigadier-General Commanding Dépôt.
THOS. ALLCOCK, A. D. C.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 24—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; no sales. CORN firm; sales 35,000 bushels at 34c. A stock of sound light hot was selling, to the extent of 37,000 bushels, at 27c.@28c. OATS steady; sales 19,000 bushels at 21½c.@22c. WHISKY—Sales 100 bbls. at 14c. CANAL FREIGHTS lower and dull, at 10c. on Corn, and 11c. on Wheat, to New-York. *Imports*—16,000 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats. *Exports*—1,300 bbls. Flour, 118,000 bushels Wheat, 67,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, and 1,500 bushels Rye.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 24.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT firm: sales 3,000 bushels Red, at $1 20@$1 23; White, $1 30@$1 40. CORN advanced: sales 4,000 bushels Yellow, at 52c. Provisions quiet. WHISKY dull at 16½c.@17c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, June 24.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State 5's 78¼; Reading Railroad 16½; Morris Canal 33½; Long Island Railroad 8½; Pennsylvania Railroad 37½. Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Columbia, from Havana—Col. and Mrs. Winthrop, Mrs. King & Gibson, His Excellency Sr. D. Igna. Plinas A. del Valle, wife, 2 children and servants, O. Arenas, Mrs. L. Lusoa, J. K. Souther, M. Moss, J. M. Finouera, A. A. Ferrara, P. D. Almedia, A. M. Ross, J. M. Aniles and lady, Mrs. Perry, son and servant, G. S. Webster, lady, 3 children and servant, A. [illegible], J. R. Simoni and lady, 2 Misses Simoni, G. Knight, F. Arietta, Miss Arietta and servant, J. M. Cowan, F. Finnebere, N. Tenco and lady, P. L. Rafters, H. D. Hodgson, A. Codwise, H. N. Lockwood, C. A. Burr, S. S. Perrottet, Oliver Thorp, W. Jacoby, J. S. Smith, J. Miller, J. Joaquin, M. Chauncey, A. Fernandez, M. D. Peetith, Hong T. Hang, P. S. Esteban, Jno. Leighton, F. Pont, J. Patterson, C. Van Lyke, H. Lott, S. Schlater, Jno. Hunter, Jas. Matthews, Jno. Lockhart, C. F. Kelly, Ira Webster, N. Henckle, W. Yates, N. Flood, P. Lanman, T. Gallagher, H. Heiss, J. Stouffer, W. H. O. Sullivan, S. Wilks, M. Dumas, A. Whiton, N. Regall, A. de Rio, F. Boltano, Mrs. Boltano, J. Boltano, H. J. Bigley, J. Hill, J. Royal, H. Dels, J. S. Garcia, P. Dorpeth, A. Royma, J. Hunt, J. O'Brien, S. Rohlman, J. Wolf, [illegible], and [illegible] sent home by U. S. Consul.

In steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall—Major Maskall and family, Mrs. Daniels, Dr. Gulld and wife, F. Gr[illegible] and wife, Mrs. Hurtado and family, Dr. Juan Esneverria, J. J. Gray, Horace Brooks, G. C. Gardner, J. T. Gardner, H. Custer, J. Schemerhorn and wife, Dr. Wardenburg, H. Abrahams, James Nooney, F. Hudson, Dr. H. R. Wirtz, Capt. Maloney and family, S. P. Christie, John Craig, E. W. Kellog, Wm. Danaldson, R. West, Gen. McDougall and family, J. B. Ellis, Mrs. Tipton, F. F. Fields, J. H. Brown, Miss Martin, Mrs. E. Brown, R. O. Harrison, Mrs. R. Eccleston and child, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. C. M. Graham, Mrs. Mayer, Wm. Adrian, Judge Campbell, P. Golome, S. Kortherooff, F. M. Hight, Mr. Jacobs, J. Watsaar, Mr. Quatilcom and wife, P. O. Miller, Mr. Kimball, G. Bitten, Mr. Plumb, Alexander Derring, James Bailey, P. G. Edwards and family, Mrs. Hawkes, E. R. Seymour, Charles F. Thomas, Mrs. Norman, R. C. Wilson, Lieut. Turner, and [illegible] in steerage.

In steamship De Soto, from Havana—M. Sandoza, [illegible] Woolworth, Charles W. Morgan, W. Gordon, J. Martanez [illegible], N. Perella, M. [illegible], M. Franklin, Domingo Gravola, Mr. Williams, Mr. Walters, M. Doubois, A. A. Martinez, Juan del Cires, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Sarant, J. B. Sand, Fernando Lopez del Lorulla, Mr. Fritcher, Mr. Leeds, Mr. Inman and lady, Mr. Sumner, A. Simera, W. J. Sandens, Mr. Shaler, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Levy, Mr. Ward, Mr. Wendell, Miss A. Raymond, P. Fernandez, Mr. Willy, Mr. Pike, Mr. [illegible], Mr. [illegible], S. S. Uber, T. Garrison, Capt. Hutchings, P. W. Hine, J. E. [illegible], Capt. Russell and servant, A. Deleno, Lewis Smith, Wm. Raymond.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 30	Sun sets	7 35	Moon rises	9 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 35	Gov. Island	10 27	Hell Gate	11 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK....MONDAY, June 24.

Cleared.

Ships Liberty, [illegible]; Thos. N. Stanton, J. Merrick, Gardner, Glasgow, J. W. Elwell & Co.; W. Nelson, [illegible], W. Wh[illegible]; [illegible] Melbour[illegible], Welch & Wendt.

Barks Gazelle, Rhodes, [illegible], H. Trowbridge's Sons; Louisa, Be[illegible], Antwerp, [illegible]; Breeze, Jersey, Boston, ——; J. H. Churchill, Seaver, Oporto, R. P. Buck & Co.; Sylphide, [illegible], Beck, Havre, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Mary Alvina, [illegible], Lincolnville, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Hampden, Nickerson, Bangor, Brett, Son & Co.; Sea Foam, [illegible], Sagua, R. P. Buck & Co.; R. A. Fisher, Shepherd, Para, ——; Sea Foam, Burnham, [illegible], Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Schooners M. Standish, Atwood, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Passport, Godfrey, Key West, McCready, Mott & Co.; Lotus, Joy, Salem, ——; Augusta, Cole, Boston, ——; Flying Dragon, (Br.,) Taylor, Port Maria, [illegible]; Flamario, [illegible] Stewart, (Br.,) Abrams Harbor Island, Thos. Gilmartin; D. G. Hulin, Tucker, Key West, Benner & Drake; Lady Bannerman, Roberts, Abaco, Handy & Everett.

Arrived.

Steamship Ariel, Wilson, Aspinwall June 15, with mails and treasure to D. B. Allen. June 20, lat. 34 lon. [illegible] passed brig Fannie G. Field, of Boston, bound N.

Steamship De Soto, Johnston, Havana June 20, at 4:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Steamship Columbia, Adams, Havana June 20, at 4:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Delaware, Pearce, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to master.

Bark Agnes Garland (Br., of Arbroath,) Allardice, Merton 45 ds., and 55 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit, &c., to order.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Crab Island, P. R., June 10, with sugar to T. T. Dwight. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Alberfoyle (Br., of Hull,) Ward, Carthagena 30 ds., in ballast, to J. M. Smith & Sons.

Brig Penguin (Br.,) Coopers, Bermuda 7 ds., with potatoes, &c., to Middleton & Co.

Brig M. P. Rich (of Boston,) Dix, Neuvitas June 7, with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters. The brig W. H. Sargent, for New-York, sld 6th.

Brig Phillip Larrabee, (of Portland,) Healy, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Lucy of the Lake, Marsouli, Rondout, with coal, for Portsmouth.

Brig Marcus Crockett, Fort Ewen, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Financier, Eaton, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Brig Judge Whitman, Bray, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Nahant, Strout, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Frederick Eugene, Hawes, Rock, and 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. Billow, Wass, Addison, 11 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Lamartine, Johnston, Robbinston, Me., 10 ds., with wood.

Schr. Isabella, Faulklin, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. Dayton & Co.

Schr. M. H. Reed, Kelley, Albany, with mdse., for New-Bedford.

Schr. James and Samuel, Hart, Elizabethport, for New Haven.

Schr. Odd Fellow, Garrison, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah L. Keenan, Elizabethport for South Boston.

Schr. J. R. Watson, Packer, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. J. E. Potts, Holley, Elizabethport for Providence.

Schr. S. D. Bellows, Clark, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Julia and Martha, Toothaker, Wiscasset 7 ds., with spars to J. Frye & Co.

Schr. Stephen D. Norton (Br.,) Tremain, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Mary H. Mifflin, Bush, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Admiral, Tiefelheir, Elizabethport, with coal, for Dover, N. H.

Schr. Telegraph, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ariel, Trewergy, Rondout with coal, for Newburyport.

Schr. Jane E. Durfee, Small, Albany with mdse., for Providence.

Schr. Village Queen, Hulse, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Augusta, Cole, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Triumph, Lervey, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Director, Collins, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Gov. Thorp, Platt, Elizabethport, for Milford.

Schr. Stranger, Anthony, Elizabethport, for Fort Lee.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Cummings, Fall River, 2 ds., coal.

Schr. Mary Mershon, Cole, New-Bedford, 3 ds.

Schr. Lotus, Joy, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Justina, Arey, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

BELOW—A herm. brig.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Sailed.

June 22—Ships Humboldt, (Ham.,) for Hamburg; Bermann, (Brem.,) for Bremen. Barks Rosa, (Pruss.,) for London. Brig Mary, for Rio Janeiro.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 24—Arr. barks Acacia, Fayal; Volunteer, Cienfuegos; brigs W. H. Parks, Cardenas; Alruccabah, Mansanilla.

Miscellaneous.

BALTIMORE, June 24—The ship Dashaway, Wedge, hence for Calcutta, has returned leaky. Will have to discharge.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Dillingham—Br. bark, from Sagua for Europe, all well, June 12, lat. 26, lon. 79 30.

Forward—Br. brig, of and from Halifax for Jamaica, 8 ds. out, June 16, lat. 36 15, lon. 61 49.

Samuel Sawyer—schr. from Sierra Leone for Salem, June 19, lat. 37 14, lon. 64 11.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, June 5—Arr. steamship Solent, St. Thomas; 6th, bark Nuggett, Brownlow, New-York; 8th, schr. Firefly, Farris, Porto Bello; 10th, schr. Teresita, Rodriguez, Porto Bello; steamship Ariel, Wilson, New-York; 11th, brig Nebraska, Thompson, New-York; 14th, brig J. M. Houston, Russell, Philadelphia.

In port—Steamship Falmouth; Eng. steam gunboat Lavarail, Evans; Nebraska; J. M. Houston. Nuggett and Convencion sail to day.

[PER ANGLO SAXON.]

Arrived from New-York—3d, Circassian, at Cadiz; 6th, Even Beaulcar and Landon, at Bremen; 6th, Orolona, at Antwerp; Harpswell, at Bremerhaven, quarantine at Flushing; G. G. Stiffs, at Falmouth; Chicago, at Deal; Alexander Gipson, at Tralee; 10th, Tiber, at Texby; Athenadon, and Annie Laurie, at Queenstown; Forest Queen and Columbus, at Bristol; N. G. Durkee, Liverpool; Harvest Queen, Protection and Universe, at do.

Arrived from Boston—11th, F. W. Lovett, in the Clyde; Bancock and Forest Belle at Falmouth.

Arrived from New-Orleans—3d, Jura and Orcondates, at ——; 4th, Pasha, at Barcelona; 3d, Elizabeth at Cadiz; 7th, Gochen, at Bremen; 8th, New Orleans, at Dungeness.

Arrived from Savannah—Nord Amerika at Barcelona; 8th, Banks, at Deal; 10th, Onward and Pisher, at Liverpool; 11th, Blimsy Pocket, at do.

Arrived from Baltimore—Waltham at Bremen; 10th, Christian, at Queenstown; 3rd, Crimea, at Belfast.

Arrived from Philadelphia—10th, Frigate Bird, at Deal; 11th, Paragon, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—8th, Minnesota, from the Clyde; 9th, Devonshire, from Deal; Success and D. Wood, from Liverpool; 11th, Emerald, Thornton, Normanby, J. A. Bishop and Ontario, from do.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

LONG BRANCH, BIGSLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. Coslins, will run as follows from foot of Robinson st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE BRANCH PORT.
Tuesday, June 25, 10½ A. M.	Wed'day, June 26, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, June 26, 4½ P. M.	Thur'day, June 27, 6½ A. M.
Thurs'y, June 27, 11½ A. M.	Friday, June 28, 7 A. M.
Friday, June 28, 12 M.	Sat'day, June 29, 12½ P. M.
Sunday, June 30, 8 A. M.	Sunday, June 30, 2 P. M.
Monday, July 1, 7½ P. M.	Tuesday, July 2, 9 A. M.
Tuesday, July 2, 3:20 P. M.	Wedn'day, July 3, 9½ A. M.
Wed'day, July 3, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, July 4, 6 A. M.
Thursday, July 4, 10½ A. M.	Thursday, July 4, 4 P. M.
Friday, July 5, 6 A. M.	Friday, July 5, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, June 25, at 7½ o'clock. Major J. T. SPRAGUE, U. S. A., will deliver an address on *The Treachery in Texas, the Secession of Texas and the Arrest of the United States Officers and Troops serving in Texas.* ANDREW WARNER, Recording Sec.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES SELLING OFF CHEAP.
200 family carriages, buggies and business wagons.
50 horses, fast trotters, and small ponies.
Factory No. 184 Fulton-av., stables No. 10 Nevins st., Brooklyn.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.
SHERIFF'S SALE.—GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st., will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 26, at 12 o'clock, 28 De Bow's Large Census, 40 De Bow's Small Census, 500 sheets to small Census, 12 De Bow's Industry.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a Protestant young woman as seamstress or nurse; can cut and fit; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would go out by the week or month; no objections to the country; the best of City reference. Call or address No. 133 East 14th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a family as seamstress, can do all kinds of plain sewing and lace embroidery; is willing to go by the week in City or country. Call at No. 81 West 31st st., near 6th av., first floor front.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to go to the country; understands all family sewing. Call at No. 67 Pike st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE competent woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands the business thoroughly; best city reference. Call at No. 231 Madison-av., near 2d st.